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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XIII. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 31, 1876. NO. 176.

FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

Seventh Day Bill Defeated.

House Postpones Appropriation Bill Till Next Thursday.

CAPITAL REMOVAL BILL KILLED.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 30, 1876.

SENATE.

Mr. Newmyer introduced a bill authorizing the Councils of cities of the second class to extend the time for the payment of municipal liens. Also, one fixing a salary for interpreters of German and French in cities of the second class.

The following passed finally.

To provide for the support of the Northern Home for Friendless Children.

The bill authorizing the Treasurer of the Commonwealth to pay a trustee to be appointed by the Governor, the sum remaining in the Treasury, and appropriated by section sixty-four of the General Appropriation act of May 27, 1871, and for the removal of the Confederate dead who fell at Gettysburg, was defeated.

The Senate met in afternoon session at four o'clock. The following bills passed second reading:

Act to provide for notice to certain mortgagees of sales made by order of orphans' courts.

Act relating to the use of motive power upon passenger railways.

Act empowering cities of the first class to petition courts of quarter sessions of the peace for the appointment of jurors for the assessment of damages arising from the opening or widening of streets.

Act to provide for the instruction of indigent blind children between the ages of nine and eleven years in the public schools of the Commonwealth.

Supplementary act to the better protection of wages of mechanics, miners, laborers and other, approved April 9, 1872, prescribing the effect of voluntary assignments upon claims for wages of labor secured by said act.

Act appropriating money for the propagation and protection of fish.

Act providing for certain informity of practice in the several courts in the Commonwealth.

Supplementary to the act approved April 29, 1874, providing for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations, authorizing the formation and regulation of wharf companies and corporations for the encouragement and protection of trade and commerce.

Act authorizing the President, Judges of Courts of Common Pleas to hold Courts of Quarter Sessions and Oyer and Terminer and Orphans' Courts in certain cases.

Act to provide for the submission to the voters of the Commonwealth of a proposition for the removal of the capital of the State to Philadelphia. Indefinitely postponed, yeas 16, nays 15, which effectually kills the bill during the present session.

The Senate then acted upon and passed a large number of House bills on second reading.

Adjourned.

Evening Session.

The Senate met in evening session at 7:30, to consider the following bill on third reading or final passage, which bill was made the special order for Thursday evening: Act to exempt persons who religiously observe the seventh day of the week as the Sabbath from the penalties of the act of April 22, 1794. Senator Herr opposed the passage of the bill in a speech replete with argument. His speech was a masterly effort, beautifully conceived and eloquently expressed, abounding in telling hits and carrying conviction to the minds of his listeners.

Senator Jones, of Philadelphia, earnestly advocated the passage of the bill in a lengthy speech, and was followed by Mr. Stanton in the same strain. On its final passage the vote stood, yeas 19, nays 17, so the bill was negatived.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

The General Appropriation bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole. Eight sections were read, when a motion prevailed that the committee rise.

Mr. Huhn, Republican, immediately moved that the committee sit again at once.

Mr. Reighard, Democrat, moved to amend by making the time for the sitting of the committee next Monday.

The question being asked what was the reason of this amendment, Mr. Reighard replied that the Senate had declared that they will pass no bill coming from the House after April 1st, and the purpose of postponing the Appropriation bill is to test the action of that body.

Mr. Mitchell, Republican, raised the point of order that according to a joint rule of the Legislature giving priority to this bill until finally disposed of, it could not now be postponed.

The Speaker decided the point not well taken.

An appeal was taken from the decision by Messrs. Mitchell and Wolfe, and the decision of the Chair was sustained by a vote of 98 yeas to 66 nays.

The amendment to postpone until Thursday was agreed to, when Mr. Mitchell immediately called up the bill again as a privileged question.

This call was met by a point of order from Mr. Reighard that a time being fixed for consideration of the bill, it could not be called up again.

The Chair decided this point of order well taken, when appeal was taken by Messrs. Mitchell and Wolfe.

On taking the vote on this question considerable confusion ensued, Messrs. Mitchell and Wolfe insisting on a call of the yeas and nays.

The decision of the Chair was sustained, and a motion was immediately made by Messrs. Huhn and Brown, of Erie, to reconsider.

On this motion the previous question was again moved, and duly sustained on a call of the yeas and nays.

The motion to reconsider was defeated, and the House took up the second reading of bills.

Mr. Logan, of Crawford, withdrew from the Pittsburgh Water Works Committee, and Mr. Richardson was appointed in his place.

A recess was then taken until three o'clock.

The House met in afternoon session at three o'clock, and proceeded to the consideration of bills on second reading. The act to carry out the provisions of section twelve, article three of the Constitution in relation to the public printing and binding and supply paper therefore was passed.

The bill fixing the rate of interest at six per cent., and making the penalty for taking usury the loss of both principal and interest, was then taken up, and consumed the entire afternoon session. Mr. Long's amendment permitting contracts to be made at a different rate than six per cent. was debated at length by Messrs. Jackson, Foster, Wise and others against, and by Long, Wolff, Hays and others in its favor. The amendment was lost.

The amendment excepting savings banks and building and loan associations and banks which have charters authorizing the loaning of money at a higher rate than six per cent., was also lost. The bill passed second reading on a call of the yeas and nays, by a vote of 103 yeas to 47 nays, indicating that it will pass the House finally. Adjourned.

WINDOW GLASS.

Proceedings of the Western Window Glass Manufacturers' Association—New Rules for the Trade.

CINCINNATI, March 30.—The Western Window Glass Manufacturers' Association, comprising every manufacturer west of the Alleghenies, has been in session here the past two days. The following is reported as the result of their meeting: Arranging to control the production, fixing prices, limiting time in credits, defining the relative positions of jobbers, dealers and retailers, and abandoning sales of glass in sheets. They complain that their trade has been for a long time in an uncertain and depressed condition, and expect that the action taken at this meeting will infuse confidence into the trade, and they assert that the policy laid down will be firmly maintained.

The Anti-Chinese Movement in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 30.—In view of the present anti-Chinese movement the managers of Chinese companies yesterday sent cable dispatches to Hong Kong as follows: "Laws are passed and measures are being taken to discourage Chinese emigration. Inform the Chinese they must not come. Danger to life and property. If they come, please advertise. Signed by six companies and the Chinese Merchants' Exchange." A mass meeting to consider the Chinese question is set for next Wednesday night, at which Governor Erwin will preside. Similar meetings will be called in other places.

Frederick Rohlfs, of St. Louis, committed suicide yesterday, first cutting the arteries in his wrists and then hanging himself with a towel to a bedpost.

Rising Sun Flour

will please your particular customers.

XLIV. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 30, 1876.

SENATE.

Mr. MORTON presented a memorial of a convention of delegates representing the Society of Friends, remonstrating against the transfer of the Indian Bureau from the Indian Department to the War Department. Referred.

Mr. SHERMAN called up the bill to amend the laws relating to the legal tender of silver coin, and moved to strike out all after the enacting clause and amend by inserting: "The silver coin of the United States, except the trade dollar, shall be legal tender at their nominal value for any amount not exceeding five dollars in any one payment." Mr. Sherman said the only change in this bill is to make the silver coin of the country, except the trade dollars, legal tenders. Laid over.

The Senate took up Mr. Morton's resolutions, and Mr. Bayard spoke in opposition. He thought it remarkable that the resolution asked for five Senators only. Why commit this subject to Senators only? Why not include members of the other House? If any law was to be enacted on this subject, it would require the aid of the other House; why not include them on this occasion? Was it because it was composed of members of a different party? The information sought for should be obtained by joint committees of both Houses. There seems to be no occasion for this investigation. No one here is contesting a Senatorial seat. Why not wait till he comes here, ar: then, if the question arises, let it be investigated? The troubles which have occurred in any of the Southern States spring from detectives who were sent there by direction of the Department of Justice. He had not forgotten that tens of millions of dollars had been expended by this same Department of Justice to carry out its nefarious design of manufacturing evidence of this kind.

Mr. BOUTWELL called the attention of the Senator to his mode of tens of millions of dollars, and thought he would find the facts would not bear out the assertion, and what money was spent there was made necessary by the acts of the party to which the Senator belonged, by their deeds of violence, their intimidation of colored people, and other such acts of violence.

Mr. BAYARD said the Senator had taken an advantage of his courtesy in yielding for a question to interject a political tirade of a bettir kind; and if he had derived any comfort by it, he was welcome to it. He continued his opposition to the resolution, for which he said there was no necessity. He said under the Department of Justice fines had been wrongfully wrung from the people down there, and he expected they would be brought to Congress for payment. He urged that we abstain from the policy of interference, which has been so damaging, and let us have peace in all the States.

Mr. BOUTWELL said when he offended any one, he generally wanted to explain or apologize. He thought the Senator from Delaware, in quite an unusual and angry manner, had charged him with injecting a political tirade into his speech. That was the manners of men who had been brought up under the code of slavery. He [Boutwell] was not here as a scholar or a teacher, and he did not propose to be taught in manners by the Senator from Delaware. It was a natural outgrowth of the system of slavery, and men who were raised under such influences could not be expected to maintain a proper consideration of the rights of others. He further denounced the slavery regime, and said that after remaining in the Union for nearly a century with their unjust demands, then they withdrew from the Union to further establish their infamous principles; and the Senator from Delaware was among the first to come to their defense in the Senate. He did not propose to take lessons from any such men as that.

Mr. BAYARD replied that it did not lie in the heart of any man to say he had done anything that was not faithful and loyal to the Union. He belonged to a family every drop of blood in whose veins came from loyal people, and one who charged differently knew it from a libel. The Senator from Massachusetts had, as he thought, in a very angry manner interjected a political tirade into his speech; he said it, and he did not care to modify his language in the least.

Mr. MORTON said the Senator from Delaware had made a personal speech to day. He [Morton] did not usually reply to such, but he was not sure but that he could stand a hand in that kind of a contest. The Senator from Delaware asked why not make this a joint committee, and thought it was unreasonable to leave out the House. Does the Senator forget that there are about thirty committees in the other House investigating matters at will by themselves. Ostensibly they are doing this to ascertain what further legislation is necessary, but really to make political capital. The Senator had charged that tens of millions of dollars had been expended by the Department of Justice in furtherance of its ends in the South. Tens of millions means at least twenty millions, and it may mean a great many more. He then read from the appropriation bills, showing that the first year of the organization of this department it has cost $3,000,000 for appropriated for its expenses, and no greater sum had been expended in any one year during the few years of its existence. That, he said totally refuted the statement of the Senator from Delaware. The Senator had said that he looked forward to the time when the fines which had been imposed upon these Ku-Klux for their iniquitous acts would be paid back to them by Congress. That is the doctrine, then. These fines will be refunded when the Democracy get control of the Government. That was to be an issue, then, next November, and these scoundrels who committed these ku-klux acts will be paid back the money which they justly forfeited upon them for their crimes. The Senator from Delaware had charged him [Morton] with garbling newspaper extracts in his speech, and presenting a partial array of statements. That Senator had his speech before him, and he would thank him to point out any garbled extracts.

Mr. MORTON further discussed the subject, alluding to the decision of the Supreme Court on Monday last, and said: If the decision of that Court sustained the construction which the Senator from Delaware had put upon it, then he wholly repudiated it.

Mr. WITHERS, of Virginia, opposed the resolutions and in a lengthy argument showed that the people of the Southern States had accepted the situation and were disposed to bide by the issues of the war. He closed by declaring that the depression in business throughout the country would never be cured by the assertion continually in one-half of the country was trying to destroy the other half, and was constantly trying to impede its progress.

Mr. MAXEY made a conciliatory speech, claiming that all things were passed, and that the sentiments of the Senator from Massachusetts [Boutwell] were not general in any section of the country.

The Senate adjourned with Mr. Bruce entitled to the floor.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. BURLEIGH, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported the bill directing naval estimates to be made in detail under the various heads of expenditure. After discussion the bill passed.

Mr. FAULKNER, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported the resolution directing a Committee on Foreign Affairs to inquire if there was any conflict construction between Great Britain and the of United States in regard to the extradition treaty of 1842, and what legislation, if any, is proper to remove any difficulty in the execution of said treaty. Adopted. Also, a bill to carry into execution the provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution, concerning citizenship, and to define certain rights of citizens in foreign countries. The bill was made the special order for Saturday, April 15th.

Mr. KNOTT, Chairman of the Committee on Judiciary, presented articles to be adopted and presented to the Senate in maintenance and support of the impeachment for high crimes and misdemeanors in office of William W. Belknap, late Secretary of War, which were recommitted and ordered to be printed, with understanding that they would be called up on Saturday next.

The impeachment articles are five in number, and are worded in the usual legal phraseology, one being largely a repetition of the other. The first article is as follows: That William W. Belknap, while he was in office as Secretary of War, to wit: on the 8th of October, 1870, had power and authority under the laws of the United States as Secretary of War to appoint a person to maintain a trading establishment at Fort Sill, a military post of the United States; that said Belknap promised to appoint one Caleb P. Marsh to maintain said trading establishment at said military post, and thereafter said Caleb P. Marsh and one John S. Evans did enter into an agreement in writing, substantially as follow: [Here the articles of agreement are set out in extenso]; that thereafter, on the 10th of October, 1870, said Belknap, Secretary of War did, at the instance and request of said Marsh, appoint said John S. Evans to maintain said trading establishment at Fort Sill, and in consideration of such appointment said Belknap did, on or about the 2d October, 1870, unlawfully and corruptly receive from said Marsh the sum of $1,500, and did at diverse times thereafter, that is, on or about the 7th January, 1871, and about the end of each three months during the term of one whole year, while he was still in office as Secretary of War, unlawfully receive from said Marsh like sums of $1,500, in consideration of the appointment of said Evans, and in consideration of his [Belknap's] permitting said Evans to continue to maintain said trading establishment of Fort Sill, whereby said William W. Belknap, who was then Secretary of War then and there said, was guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors in office.

The second article recites that said William W. Belknap, while Secretary of War as aforesaid, did on the 4th November, 1873, wilfully, corruptly and unlawfully take and receive from said Marsh the sum of $1,500 in consideration that he would continue to permit John S. Evans to maintain a trading establishment at Fort Sill, and that he did improperly permit said Evans to continue to maintain said trading establishment at said military post; and said Belknap was thereby guilty, while he was Secretary of War, of high misdemeanors in his said office.

The third article recites that said William W. Belknap, as Secretary of War of the United States, did appoint John S. Evans to maintain a trading establishment at Fort Sill, and that said Evans, by virtue of such appointment, had since, until the 2d day of March, 1876, maintained that trading establishment, and had, before he was so appointed, and in order to procure such appointment and be continued therein, agreed with Marsh that in consideration of said Belknap's appointing him [Evans] to maintain said trading establishment at the instance and request of said Marsh he [Evans] would pay to him [Marsh] a large sum of money quarterly in advance from the date of his said appointment by said Belknap, to-wit, $12,000 during the year, and other large sums quarterly during each year, in order that he, the said Evans, should be permitted by said Belknap to maintain such trading establishment at such post; that Evans did pay to Marsh such sums of money quarterly during each year until the month of December, 1875; that Marsh, upon receipt of such payments, paid one-half thereof to Belknap, and said Belknap, while knowing these facts and having power to remove Evans from such position at any time, criminally disregarding his duty as Secretary of War, basely prostituting his high office to his lust for private gain, did unlawfully and corruptly continue said Evans in such position, and permit him to maintain his establishment, to the great injury and damage of the officers and soldiers of the army of the United States stationed at such post, as well as to emigrants and freighters and other citizens of the United States, against the public policy and the great disgrace and detriment of the public service, whereby William W. Belknap was as Secretary of War guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors in office.

Article 4 charges Belknap with having received from Marsh large sums of money for and in consideration of his [Belknap's] having appointed Evans to maintain a trading establishment at Fort Sill, and in consideration of his continuing him therein, whereby he [Belknap] had been guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors in office. This article is accompanied by seventeen specifications, setting out the various times and circumstances of payment of money.

Article 5, after reciting some general facts, charges that Belknap was induced to make his appointment of Evans by the influence and request of Marsh and that Evans paid to Marsh, in consideration of such influence and request, diverse large sums of money at various times, amounting to about $12,000 a year from date of such appointment to the 25th of March, 1872, and amounting to about $6,000 a year thereafter until the 2d of March, 1876, all which facts said Belknap well know, yet said Belknap, in consideration that he would permit said Evans to continue to maintain said trading establishment, that such payments might continue to be made to said Marsh by Evans, did corruptly receive from said Marsh, either for his own [Belknap's] use, or for the use of said wife of said Belknap, divers large sums of money at various times, setting out dates and amounts, all of which acts and doings were while said Belknap was Secretary of War of the United States, and were high misdemeanors in office.

The close of the document is as follows: And the House of Representatives, by protestation saving to themselves the liberty of exhibiting at any time thereafter any further articles of accusation or impeachment against William W. Belknap, late Secretary of War of the United States, and also of replying to his answers which he shall make unto the articles herein preferred against him, and of offering proof to the same and every part thereof; and to all and every other article of accusation or impeachment which shall be exhibited by them as the case shall require, do demand that said William W. Belknap may be put to answer for the high crimes and misdemeanors in office herein charged against him, and that such proceedings, examinations, trials and judgments may be hereupon had and given as may be agreeable to law and justice.

The committee also reports the following resolution:

Resolved, That seven managers be appointed by the House to conduct the impeachment exhibited against William W. Belknap, late Secretary of War of the United States.

The House then resumed the consideration of the bill appropriating $163,000 for the deficiency in the Printing and Engraving Bureau of the Treasury Department, and for the issue of silver coin in place of fractional currency.

The first vote was on the amendment offered by Mr. REAGAN, providing that silver coins of the denomination of one dollar shall be legal tender at their nominal value for any amount not exceeding fifty dollars in any one payment, and that silver coin of less denomination than one dollar shall be legal tender at their nominal value for any amount not exceeding twenty-five dollars in any one payment.

Mr. OLIVER offered as a substitute for Mr. Reagan's amendment an amendment providing that the trade dollar shall be legal tender only to the amount of one dollar in any one payment, and that fractional silver coinage shall be legal tender only for an amount less than one dollar. The substitute was rejected, and Mr. Reagan's amendment was rejected.

The next vote was on an amendment of Mr. WELLS to add to Mr. Holman's amendment a proviso that if silver bullion is not presented for coinage in sufficient quantity to meet the demand, the Treasury may purchase silver bullion for purposes of coinage. On vote by tellers there was a tie—88 and 88—when upon them Mr. COX, the Speaker *pro tem.*, voted aye.

The yeas and nays were then demanded and ordered. The amendment was agreed to, yeas 117, nays 107.

The next amendment was that offered by Mr. HOLMAN, prohibiting the Secretary of the Treasury from making any further increase in the interest bearing debt of the United States by the issue and sale of bonds for the purchase of silver bullion for coinage, but silver bullion shall be received in the several mints for coinage for private parties on payment of a seignorage; provided, that silver coin and bullion shall not exceed the amount of fractional currency now authorized.

Mr. BURCHARD moved to strike out the first part of Mr. Holman's amendment prohibiting the increase of the debt. Rejected. The question was then taken on Mr. Holman's amendment, as amended on motion of Mr. Wells, and it was rejected.

Mr. REAGAN again offered his amendment making silver coin a legal tender to the amount of fifty dollars. It was adopted, yeas 132, nays 85.

Without disposing of the bill the House at 4:40 took a recess until 7:30, the evening session to be for the consideration of the Legislative Appropriation bill.

EVENING SESSION.

The House reassembled at 7:30. Mr. CAMPBELL, of Illinois, introduced a bill for a commission of three persons, one of whom at least shall be practically identified with the laboring interests of the country, who shall hold office for one year, and who shall investigate the subject of wages and hours of labor, and of the division of the joint profits of labor and capital between the laborer and capitalists, and the social, educational and sanitary condition of the laboring classes of the United States, and how the same are affected by existing laws regarding commerce, finances and currency. Referred.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Cox in the chair, on the Legislative Appropriation bill. After nearly three hours spent in discussing the paragraph for the pay of clerks and employees of the House without coming to any decision, the committee rose and the House adjourned, when there was an announcement made of a Democratic caucus to-morrow night after the evening session.

CASUALTIES.

A Young Lady and a Little Boy Killed Near Meadville, Pa.

CLEVELAND, March 30.—The *Leader's* Meadville, Pa., special says a terrible accident occurred at Sugar Lake, near Meadville, this afternoon. A man named H. Ferry had a double-barrel shot gun loaded with buckshot, riding on a horse. While dismounting the gun was accidentally discharged, its contents striking a young lady named Wentworth in the heart, and her cousin, a little boy aged six, who were looking out of the window, killing both of them instantly.

Collision—Four Persons Injured.

CONCORD, N. H., March 30.—While the washout on the Concord Railroad was being repaired yesterday, a freight train, waiting to cross, was run into by a passenger train and four persons were seriously injured, two believed fatally. The engine and baggage car were wrecked, and six or seven freight cars damaged.

A Mother and Two Children Lost in a Snow Storm.

ST. LOUIS, March 30.—A Kansas City special states that during the snow storm of last Monday night, Mrs. George Holten and two children, living near Wamega, Ks., on the line of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, started to go to a neighbor's house only a quarter of a mile distant. Darkness coming on and the storm beating them so furiously, they became bewildered and wandered about the prairie until exhausted. They were found on Wednesday morning, not twenty rods off the house they were in search of. The mother had taken off nearly all her clothes to protect the children, and was herself in an almost naked condition.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

IMPEACHMENT OF BELKNAP.

Articles Presented to House.

The Pennsylvania Platform Greatly Applauded.

NO CASE AGAINST SPENCER.

Democratic Investigators Out of Funds.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 30, 1876.

Presentation of Articles of Impeachment.

The presentation of the articles of impeachment of Belknap to-day was not attended with the same emotional exhibitions which pervaded the first explosion of the Clymer Committee. The neglect to demand action immediately is said to be unprecedented. The articles were not even read in the House, no one caring to make that demand.

The Action at Harrisburg Satisfactory.

Representatives Wallace, Ross and Freeman returned from the Harrisburg Convention to-day. They express themselves as eminently pleased with the harmony which prevailed. In political quarters here the platform is zealously applauded. It is looked upon as one of the most dignified and emphatic promulgations of the doctrines, purposes and acts of the Republican party during its exercise of power. There are divers speculations as to who will carry the delegation should Governor Hartranft not receive the nomination. It was the impression of the Representatives just returned here that fully two-thirds of the delegates are personally for Blaine.

Mr. Ketchum Convalescing.

Representative Ketchum, of the Luzerne district of Pennsylvania, has so far recovered from his recent alarming illness as to be able to sit up.

No Case Against Spencer.

The counsel against Senator Spencer, unable to make a case, are engaged in an effort to induce the House of Representatives to create a special committee to examine into Alabama affairs, with authority to sit during the summer. It is proposed to haul in a lot of Democratic testimony and publish it as a campaign document. The Democratic investigators are out of funds and to pay their witnesses. At least one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars have already been uselessly expended in this direction, and a quarter of a million would not cover their expenses before they get through. Had it not been for the exposure of that ex-Democrat Belknap, the investigation bolt would have been a humiliating failure. As it is, thousands of the people's money have been thrown away and the public business has been delayed to no purpose.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 30, 1876.

EMMA MINE INVESTIGATION.

Mr. Schenck again appeared before the Committee on Foreign Affairs to-day. Mr. Swann said he was instructed by the committee to say to Schenck that all questions would be put to him through a member of the committee, and he would reply to the committee and not to outside parties.

Schenck made an explanation with regard to his resignation as director of the Emma Mine Company, denying, as Lyon had testified, he had concealed the fact from December till the 12th of January. He also explained the discrepancies between the letter of resignation to the company and that purporting to be one transmitted to Secretary Fish. He had prepared and retained a rough draft from which he had written with the modification the letter sent to the company.

A telegram from McDougal, Chairman of the Emma mine, was received to-day, stating in confirmation of Lyon's evidence that the original draft of Schenck's letter of resignation in Park's handwriting, and respecting his operations, I have proof that Schenck received a cable telegram from London on the 16th of December, from Park, advising the sale on intended passing of dividends, and Schenck sent Chessbrough a telegram to sell 2,000 shares for him." Schenck said he was confident no such draft of the letter in Park's handwriting existed. He was advised by Park to-day that time has gone no telegram to Chessbrough for such purpose. The committee then adjourned.

Chairman Swann, with the concurrence of the committee, has telegraphed McDougal to forward such papers as he may have in support of the truth of his testimony.

THE PRESIDENT STILL UNWELL.

The President has not yet recovered from the severe cold which has made it necessary for him to refrain from official business for the last two days. He saw no visitors to-day.

INVESTIGATION AS TO MAIL CONTRACTS.

The House Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads to-day examined Francis C. Taylor, of Texas, a partner of the late F. B. Sawyer, in a number of mail contracts. He said that Sawyer told him that twenty thousand dollars was given J. L. Routt, at that time Second Assistant Postmaster General. How Routt obtained it he did not say. Sawyer charged two hundred thousand dollars to expense account, which money alleged to have been paid out by him in Washington during a period of three and a half years, between 1867 and 1871. Witness knew nothing of these alleged payments of his own knowledge. He understood and believed that considerable sums had been paid by Sawyer to buy off lower bidders and for attorney's fees. Witness did not know whether Sawyer paid the money thus charged, or whether he used it for his own private purposes; only had Sawyer's word for the correctness of the amount alleged to have been paid out.

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

The Japanese Minister has arrived at Madrid.

Child & Maguire, stock brokers of San Francisco, suspended yesterday.

Mr. Charles Doucet has been elected permanent secretary of the French Academy.

Rev. Galusha Anderson, of Brooklyn, has accepted the call of the First Baptist Church, Chicago.

Louis Lavier Exnis, a French author, died in Paris. He was born in St. Pierre, Martinique, in 1816.

Rev. J. J. Jones, pastor of the North Ninth street Methodist Episcopal Church, Philadelphia, died yesterday morning.

J. P. Huffaker, of Monticello, Kentucky, died in a Louisville hotel yesterday, from a dose of morphine administered by mistake for quinine.

The Medical Commissioners appointed by Judge Barrett, of New York, have agreed to report that Romaine Dillon, who shot and killed John R. Dilaber in the Westminister Hotel, New Year's Eve, is insane.

Mrs. Pamela Smith, of Scottsburg, Ind., broke a kerosene lamp while cleaning it, yesterday morning, and was burned to death. A little girl named Stout was also dangerously burned. Mrs. S. was sixty-three years old.

At a late meeting of the London School Board, Sir Charles Reed Chairman announced that he would sail May 6th, for Philadelphia, as the English representative in the educational section of the Centennial Exhibition.

Judge Woods, of the Circuit Court of New Orleans, yesterday rendered a decision in the case of Morris Ranger *vs.* the city of New Orleans, in favor of the city, and declined to interfere with the premium bond plan by enjoining the city from paying its debts as it chooses.

W. D.W. Barnard, of St. Louis, in a published card, states that the testimony given a day or two ago before one of the investigating committees at Washington by J. E. Barrow, is false in various particulars, especially in that it intimated that he (Barnard) used his influence with General Grant to secure a permit for Barrow for a valuable consideration. Barnard gives his version of his connection with Barrow in a post trader's store at Fort Union, and asks that the committee give him an opportunity to place his testimony on record.

The Whisky Trials.

CHICAGO, March 29.—In the Rush & Pohlman case to day, Judge Bangs closed the argument for the Government and Judge Blodgett began his charge to the jury.

Judge Blodget's charge occupied about forty minutes, and at two o'clock the jury retired to make up their verdict. At nine o'clock to-night they came into court, when it was stated they stood eight for acquittal and four for conviction. They retired again.

Gold in Pittsburgh.

The names of those finding gold dollars in the Gold Soap will soon be published.

RAGING WATERS.

Bursting of Worcester Dam.

WILD RAGE OF THE WATERS.

Buildings Crushed Like Egg Shells.

TREES TWISTED LIKE STRAWS.

Immense Destruction of Property.

WORCESTER, March 30.—Later advices from the broken dam are of a more assuring character. Large tree trunks, bales of hay and loads of dirt are being thrown into the gap, and the rush of water is lessened. Channels to connect the reservoir with the stream to the eastward are being dug with haste. The water in the reservoir is rapidly lowering, and though the gap in the dam is widening, it is thought the main structure will stand. There is less of a panic along the expected path of the flood, but efforts to lessen or avert the danger are still in progress throughout the entire Kettlebrook and Blackstone river. There is an immense crowd at the scene of the trouble, which is growing constantly, and a large police force is keeping order in the crowd and protecting goods on the hills which have been removed from the houses and manufactories.

WORCESTER, March 30, 2 P. M.—It is now decided that the only means of safety is in cutting through the east part of the dam and diverting the water from the break. This will carry the stream down Parsons' brook to Valley Falls, and thence to New Worcester by highway. The parties on the line have been warned, yet there is great danger of loss of life and property. The City Engineer thinks he can control the flood.

WORCESTER, March 30, 7 P. M.—Thirty feet of the dam gave away at 6:30. The wildest rumors prevail.

WORCESTER, MASS., March 30.—At 6:30 this evening the reservoir dam gave way with a great crash, the spilling crumbled, letting off 760,000,000 gallons of water stored behind. The water rushed down the ravine with a terrible roar, in a solid mass twenty feet high. First in the line of the sweeping flood was the stone waste gate house. When the flood struck this it tottered, then fell to the right, one end dropped out; a corner of the building next gave way, followed by the wooden roof, which was swept onward until drawn into the whirlpool, when it was seen to snatch wood and thrown into the air. The gate house was tipped over bodily, and not even a stone of it remained. Down through a narrow ravine a hundred feet wide and one mile long the flood swept on. The sides were fairly dug out clean in an instant for fifty feet, until the edge of the embankment was almost perpendicular. Through the pine woods on one side of the ravine the waters tore. The largest trees were twisted around like straws, pulled up by the roots and carried onward. The flood tore out everything in the ravine, and rushed onward towards the highway. A large barn was taken up bodily and the wife of said Belknap, divers large sums of money at various times, setting out dates and amounts, all of which acts and doings were while said Belknap was Secretary of War of the United States, and were high misdemeanors in office.

The close of the document is as follows: And the House of Representatives, by protestation saving to themselves the liberty of exhibiting at any time thereafter any further articles of accusation or impeachment against William W. Belknap, late Secretary of War of the United States, and also of replying to his answers which he shall make unto the articles herein preferred against him, and of offering proof to the same and every part thereof; and to all and every other article of accusation or impeachment which shall be exhibited by them as the case shall require, do demand that said William W. Belknap may be put to answer for the high crimes and misdemeanors in office herein charged against him, and that such proceedings, examinations, trials and judgments may be hereupon had and given as may be agreeable to law and justice.

The committee also reports the following resolution:

Resolved, That seven managers be appointed by the House to conduct the impeachment exhibited against William W. Belknap, late Secretary of War of the United States.

The House then resumed the consideration of the bill appropriating $163,000 for the deficiency in the Printing and Engraving Bureau of the Treasury Department, and for the issue of silver coin in place of fractional currency.

The first vote was on the amendment offered by Mr. REAGAN, providing that silver coins of the denomination of one dollar shall be legal tender at their nominal value for any amount not exceeding fifty dollars in any one payment, and that silver coin of less denomination than one dollar shall be legal tender at their nominal value for any amount not exceeding twenty-five dollars in any one payment.

Mr. OLIVER offered as a substitute for Mr. Reagan's amendment an amendment providing that the trade dollar shall be legal tender only to the amount of one dollar in any one payment, and that fractional silver coinage shall be legal tender only for an amount less than one dollar. The substitute was rejected, and Mr. Reagan's amendment was rejected.

The next vote was on an amendment of Mr. WELLS to add to Mr. Holman's amendment a proviso that if silver bullion is not presented for coinage in sufficient quantity to meet the demand, the Treasury may purchase silver bullion for purposes of coinage. On vote by tellers there was a tie—88 and 88—when upon them Mr. COX, the Speaker *pro tem.*, voted aye.

The yeas and nays were then demanded and ordered. The amendment was agreed to, yeas 117, nays 107.

The next amendment was that offered by Mr. HOLMAN, prohibiting the Secretary of the Treasury from making any further increase in the interest bearing debt of the United States by the issue and sale of bonds for the purchase of silver bullion for coinage, but silver bullion shall be received in the several mints for coinage for private parties on payment of a seignorage; provided, that silver coin and bullion shall not exceed the amount of fractional currency now authorized.

Mr. BURCHARD moved to strike out the first part of Mr. Holman's amendment prohibiting the increase of the debt. Rejected. The question was then taken on Mr. Holman's amendment, as amended on motion of Mr. Wells, and it was rejected.

Mr. REAGAN again offered his amendment making silver coin a legal tender to the amount of fifty dollars. It was adopted, yeas 132, nays 85.

Without disposing of the bill the House at 4:40 took a recess until 7:30, the evening session to be for the consideration of the Legislative Appropriation bill.

EVENING SESSION.

The House reassembled at 7:30. Mr. CAMPBELL, of Illinois, introduced a bill for a commission of three persons, one of whom at least shall be practically identified with the laboring interests of the country, who shall hold office for one year, and who shall investigate the subject of wages and hours of labor, and of the division of the joint profits of labor and capital between the laborer and capitalists, and the social, educational and sanitary condition of the laboring classes of the United States, and how the same are affected by existing laws regarding commerce, finances and currency. Referred.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Cox in the chair, on the Legislative Appropriation bill. After nearly three hours spent in discussing the paragraph for the pay of clerks and employees of the House without coming to any decision, the committee rose and the House adjourned, when there was an announcement made of a Democratic caucus to-morrow night after the evening session.

CASUALTIES.

A Young Lady and a Little Boy Killed Near Meadville, Pa.

CLEVELAND, March 30.—The *Leader's* Meadville, Pa., special says a terrible accident occurred at Sugar Lake, near Meadville, this afternoon. A man named H. Ferry had a double-barrel shot gun loaded with buckshot, riding on a horse. While dismounting the gun was accidentally discharged, its contents striking a young lady named Wentworth in the heart, and her cousin, a little boy aged six, who were looking out of the window, killing both of them instantly.

Collision—Four Persons Injured.

CONCORD, N. H., March 30.—While the washout on the Concord Railroad was being repaired yesterday, a freight train, waiting to cross, was run into by a passenger train and four persons were seriously injured, two believed fatally. The engine and baggage car were wrecked, and six or seven freight cars damaged.

A Mother and Two Children Lost in a Snow Storm.

ST. LOUIS, March 30.—A Kansas City special states that during the snow storm of last Monday night, Mrs. George Holten and two children, living near Wamega, Ks., on the line of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, started to go to a neighbor's house only a quarter of a mile distant. Darkness coming on and the storm beating them so furiously, they became bewildered and wandered about the prairie until exhausted. They were found on Wednesday morning, not twenty rods off the house they were in search of. The mother had taken off nearly all her clothes to protect the children, and was herself in an almost naked condition.

Ware River and Boston, Barre and Gardner roads. It is impossible to estimate the loss to-night.

Rudolph H. Dryer, who absconded about a month ago with $50,000 or $60,000 of the funds of the Farmers and Traders' Bank of St. Louis, of which institution he was cashier, was arrested at Austin, Texas, yesterday, and is now on his way back in charge of a deputy sheriff of that county.

Buy White River

put up, now, in sealed bags. Best flour for the money in the United States.

☞ *Advertisements on this page, under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* FIFTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—OCCUPANT FOR AN ELEGANT large second-story front room, either furnished or unfurnished. Location central. Address D, Commercial.

WANTED—EVERYBODY TO USE Abel's Vermin Exterminator. It has no equal for banishing Rats, Mice and Roaches. Sold by all druggists.

WANTED—TOOLS—SECOND HAND Tinners' Tools and Machines. Must be good and cheap. Describe articles and state prices. W. J. CLARK & CO., Salem, Columbiana county, O.

WANTED—50 ENERGETIC MEN—TO attend stands of an improved novelty at the Centennial, for which liberal wages are offered. Address, with particulars and references, enclosing 50 cents for correspondence, with references, &c., G. T. LE

The Commercial.

FRIDAY, MARCH 31, 1873.

HENDRICKS "denies it." Are we, then, to understand that his association with a scheme of corruption was due alone to his fondness for the work?

ACCORDING to the famous Evangelist, MOODY, "it is a hideous gift to possess, to be able to say nothing at extreme length." MARSH, however, doesn't agree with him.

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer* calls BEN HILL "the donkey howitzer" of the House. Herein we discover the reason why, in a Democratic sense, he is so popular with them asses.

THAT tempest in a teapot is still raging between the *Post* and Senator WALLACE. The kettle is boiling over at present, but it will sing sweetly and smoothingly enough all in good time.

EACH of the great States of New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio has declared its first choice for next President. The main question, therefore, is as to who will be the second choice of these important Commonwealths at the forthcoming National Convention.

OUR Democratic contemporary yesterday had a touching little editoral paragraph to prove that the average New Hampshire Democrat is the honestest voter that ever lived, perfectly detesting all sorts of corruption, only, about election times, he cannot resist taking a bribe.

WE LEARN from the Memphis papers that the Mississippi river has shortened its length from fifteen to twenty miles at Devil's Elbow, some forty miles above that city. The "devil's elbow" needs shortening a good deal more than this, down in that section.

JUST before the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court on the head money question was delivered, the Boston Board of Trade appointed a committee to urge the reimposition of the head-money tax in that State. We suggest that the committee be now discharged.

THE young men of New York, Ohio, Indiana and other States are organizing themselves into Republican clubs, for work during the pending campaign. This will be a year for political clubs, and the example thus set should be at once followed throughout Pennsylvania.

IT is stated on authority that General BUTLER has begun a canvass in the Seventh Massachusetts Congressional district, with a view of learning his political strength. Should he conclude to bring himself forward next fall he will be very likely to experience an explosion of the DANA mite order.

THE latest Freedman's Bureau developments indicate that martial law having failed, the civil law will be appealed to with the view of recovering from General HOWARD about $130,000, acknowledged to have been received by his agents, and for which it is proposed to hold him responsible to the United States.

AS, OF old, Democracy in Congress labored ever to tighten the shackles on the slave, so now it seeks to reduce the free white worker in Government employ as near as may be to the condition of a slave. Whichever horn of this dilemma they may elect, the spectacle they present is not an attractive one to a sincere laborrespecting people.

THE Boston *Traveller* suspects that the real purpose of the Democratic investigators at Washington is to find out what their party leaders have been doing. They want to learn the worst now, and not have revelations made against the Presidential candidate after his nomination. If this was the purpose they certainly have good reason for satisfaction with their work.

ONE of the Chicago clergymen declared, in his sermon of last Sunday, that "saterly wine has not done as much harm as lace." There is more than a grain of truth in this. The example of dress on the stage of a theater, on the public parade or in a private drawing room is infectious, and "lace" has come to be rated as an absolutely necessary element of "good" society.

THE Supreme Court of the United States has just decided that the Government of the United States is vested with the right of eminent domain by the Constitution, so far as is necessary to enable it to acquire real estate within the States for purposes of forts, arsenals, armories, postoffices, etc., and that a citizen or a State cannot be permitted by any act to prevent the exercise of this power.

IN AN excellent speech delivered before an immense Republican meeting in Connecticut on Tuesday night, the Republican candidate for Governor of that State said: "The Chief Executive has more patronage than monarchs, and it is his greatest curse. It breathes corruption in the nostrils of the people. Blessed be the day when this official patronage is done away with." And blessed be the day that shall bring to the people a Chief Magistrate whose ideas of Government are free from the vulgar taint of gift enterprise virus.

EX-GOVERNOR Ames, of Mississippi, has proved himself to be thoroughly lacking in that moral marrow which is the basis of all true manhood. He resigns, forsooth, because his pathway has not been a bed of roses. He had a right to expect bitter opposition from the Democratic Legislature, and it was his duty to have met it firmly and breasted it bravely, in order to protect his constituency from the appaling calamity of being delivered over to Democratic barbarity and misrule. He was a Republican when first elected. It is difficult to tell what he is now.

THE sudden depreciation in the value of silver all over the world has added a new complication to the currency question. With the fact staring us in the face that it is being demonitized abroad, and that at home it is to day of less value, as measured by gold, than our despised greenbacks, and the additional fact that no man can venture to say what its value, as compared with gold, will be next month or next year, it is not nearly so clear as it might be that its substitution in place of the crisp, new currency notes for small change will be an unmixed blessing. Certainly it would seem to be the part of prudence to wait a little, till more is known as to the probable future course of the European markets for silver, before we decide to return to its use here.

JAY GOULD, during the excitement of the famous Black Friday week, with certain associates bought from a Wall street broker $200,000 in gold, to be delivered in twenty-four hours. When the time of delivery arrived, the price of gold had fallen and GOULD and his friends repudiated their contract. The broker was, therefore, compelled to sell the gold at a loss of $53,500, and the other day he brought suit against GOULD and the other parties to the contract in order to cover that sum. GOULD, however, has escaped payment by pleading the gambling act. Yet this man controls the market, engages in huge contracts, through his agents, to buy and sell stocks, and gathers in thousands of dollars on sales of "privileges" based on nothing stronger than his word or "honor!"

A HEATED controversy has broken out in the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association, which threatens to result in the disruption or reorganization of that body, and which in any event can scarcely fail to sow the seeds of many future misunderstandings. Complaint is publicly made of the total lack of unity and sympathy in the various committees, the frequent absence of responsible employees from the association rooms, the almost total absence of directors from Christian fellowship, and the diversion of the association from its original purpose, in its greater proportions, to a secular institution. The dispute, following so closely as it does on the MOODY and SANKEY series, and under the auspices of this association, has excited intense feeling among the religious element in that city.

SPEAKING of the New Hampshire election, whose results appear to stick in the throat of the *Post* like MACBETH'S "amen," the *Post* says:

"The fact that $1,500 was spent in the small town of Canaan, to carry it for the Radical candidates, and that $5,000 were ready to accomplish the work if necessary, shows a most deplorable condition of affairs."

The simple, well authenticated fact, is this: the Republicans of that town, which is close, and has always been noted for its hard-fought contests at the polls, prepared a letter purporting to be signed by the chairman of the Republican State Committee, promising to give $5,000 if necessary to carry the town. This letter was dropped where the Democrats would be sure to find it, and they found it and are publishing it as genuine. The Republicans went fishing for fools and caught, not only the New Hampshire Democratic State Committee, but also the *Post*.

REFERRING to the late decisions of the national Supreme Court in the Grant Parish case and the Kentucky election case, the Chicago *Times* says:

"The decision also affords an excellent opportunity for the Confederate majority in Congress to demonstrate the sincerity of their professed acquiescence in the constitutional amendments, by passing the appropriate legislation, in the place of this inappropriate act, to convey the Fifteenth amendment into effect. By so doing they can do a great deal to remove the prevailing suspicion and belief that they are men moved by intense prejudices not only against the inappropriate enforcement act, but also against the constitutional amendment which it was pretentiously intended to enforce. By not so doing, and by taking advantage of the court's decision that the act is inadequate to the end to pursue such a course as will tend to render the fifteenth amendment inadequate to the end too, they can demonstrate to the satisfaction of everybody that their protestations of acquiescence in the new order of things have been made for a fraudulent political purpose."

The *Times* may rest thoroughly assured that it will be impossible to secure a proper enactment by the present Congress of the provisions of the amendment in question, or by any succeeding Congress of similar political hue. The only possible hope for further specific legislation to carry the provisions of the amendment into effect, lies in a renewed Republican control of Congress. And the effort to obtain this control should be as earnest as the necessity is urgent.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser*, who has closely observed CLYMER'S manner of conducting the investigation now on foot by the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department, perceives the fact that since PENDLETON, ROBBINS and other shining Democratic lights have been caught in corrupt transactions, HEISTER has appeared fearfully demoralized in mind. He squirms and wriggles in his revolving chair, addresses a correspondent by the uncommon name of SMITH as "Mr. MARSH, state what you know about the publication of the aforesaid article," and then again addressing the same party, "Mr. WRIGHT, you are the correspondent of so and so, are you?" Then, HEISTER being about to swear a witness by the name of JONES, asks, "Mr. BLACKBURN—the name of one of the committee who is just entering the room—do you swear by the bick or uplifted hand?" The correspondent says that CLYMER has addressed other witnesses as BLACKBURN upon repeated occasions, and that that gentleman told him the other day that it would be well to have him (BLACKBURN) summoned at once, if all the witnesses were to be addressed by his name. The implication of prominent Democrats in outrageous frauds has evidently fallen like a thunderbolt on these Congressional investigators and taken the back-bone out of their energy and efforts completely. In the meantime nothing whatever is being done to restore the paralyzed industrial interests of the country.

THE best charity organizations are those which are based on the idea that work should be treated as the best form of relief. People who are not willing to work should be dealt with sternly, and not shielded from the natural consequences of their indolence. This view is strongly set forth by the police justices of New York city, in their annual report just published, as also by the New York Prison Association. Governor TILDEN'S shamefully demagogical veto of a bill to secure these ends to the contrary notwithstanding. To devise a plan suited to the growing exigency is worthy of the best endeavors of all interested in the welfare of the race. It will be a happy day when relief can be so administered as to recognize the existence of two very distinct classes, the worthy poor, and those who deserve only severity for their indolence, improvidence and crime.

Colorado Springs—Mines.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

This new and beautiful town, situated on the Denver and Rio Grande Railway, seventy-six miles south of Denver, and forty-two miles north of Pueblo, on the Arkansas river, has hitherto been most noted as a resort of invalids seeking health and of the admirers of the grand and beautiful in nature. It is located on a broad, smooth and level plain or valley, through which a strong and pure mountain stream, called the Fountain, flows, and is directly over against Pike's Peak. It is a very pretty and well built town, with a population of nearly 3,500, as ascertained by a recent census. It is now an organized city, divided into four wards.

The cluster of soda springs, boiling, not with heat but with gas, which gave to this city its name, its celebrity and its chief attraction until the present winter, is in a romantic gorge in the mountain, five miles up the Fountain, called Manitou, where there are some fine improvements, including some three or four spacious hotels. Here, as well as in town, hundreds of visitors spend the summer, and some remain through the winter; for the winters there are pleasant. A good road leads from the city to Manitou.

The scenery all around is unique and grand. A trail, up which is a ride on horseback to the summit of Pike's Peak, 14,275 feet above the sea level, places that magnificent outlook in easy reach for both men and women. The Garden of the Gods, with its huge vertical rocks standing up on a grassy lawn, which is so smooth as to make a delightful croquet ground without any artificial improvement, is a great resort. Monument Park, a smooth little valley between two parallel rocky ridges, is a spot at once wonderful in quiet beauty and in its evidence of the tremendous power of an ancient ocean. Cheyenne Canyon, an awe-inspiring gorge in Cheyenne mountain, the mouth of which is in full view from the city, is much visited; while Cheyenne mountain itself is a grand and prosiment object in the scenery. But the places and all its surroundings differ so widely from anything in the Eastern States that they must be seen to be understood.

THE MINES.

It was only in December last that it was discovered that the mountains in front of Colorado Springs, both north and south of Pike's Peak, were rich in veins of the precious metals, principally gold. These have been traced for a distance of twenty-five or thirty miles from north to south, and from the eastern base of the mountains westward some eight or ten miles. One enormous lode of gold-bearing quartz—free gold—has been traced for a distance of more than twenty miles along the eastern base. Its average width is fifty feet. The surface ores of this lode assayed a little over $13 to the ton of 2,000 pounds; but as depth is gained the yield increases rapidly. The Colorado Springs *Gazette*, of March 18, says:

"The general average of the assays made of ores from this vicinity the past week has been higher than of any preceding week. We cannot give the exact figures, but the average has been above $20 to the ton. This higher rate of average is owing in part to the fact that samples are obtained from greater depth, former samples having been almost wholly of surface ores, and from a few discoveries which have run as high as $40 to the ton and even higher. These are mainly from new localities."

Free ores which will yield five dollars to the ton will pay.

West of this great lode many others have been discovered—some free gold and silver amalgamated, others pure gold. Some are so peculiar that old prospectors did not at first recognize them as mineral veins at all. Some of these new localities seem to be richer than those of the great lode, but they must be treated by a different process. The quantity of free ore is said to be practically unlimited.

A few miles south or southeast of Pike's Peak numerous and extensive lodes of galena have been discovered. Of these the same paper from which we have already quoted remarks:

"In the galena region of Cheyenne and Rock creeks, notice of the discovery of which was made last week, important discoveries are reported. A week ago but a single lode had been found; since then considerable prospecting has been done in the vicinity of this, and a large number of lodes with similar surface indications, heavy spar and quartz with a show of galena, have been found. The prospect is good for a great number of paying mines, if we had smelting works here.

"There has not been enough in the way of development to determine the amount of mineral contained in these lodes, as but a few feet in depth has been reached, and this at but one point. The showing at this point, however, is so good that arrangements are being made for shipping the ore to Golden. Should these valuable carry galena in sufficient quantity to justify working them they will go far towards securing, if they do not secure, the early erection of smelting works at this place. Assays of the galena, which is all surface as yet, show about thirty ounces silver to the ton. No assay has been had of the quartz rock of the veins, but appearances indicate that it contains both gold and silver."

This is a rare and unusual combination—galena in large and well defined cubes and gold-bearing quartz—but it is occasionally found in the San Juan country.

Hundreds of claims have already been taken, and the number is increasing daily. The greater part are in the hands of men destitute of capital, but who, if they could dispose of their ore, could operate their mines to great advantage to themselves, after the owners of reduction works, whether stamp mills or other processes, should take a large margin for profit to themselves. In a place like that, where mines are so numerous and the supplies of ore inexhaustible, it matters little to the proprietors of such works whether they own a mine or not; just as it is of little consequence to the owner of a flouring mill in a good agricultural district, whether he owns a farm or not. That, I think, is the safer way for men unfamiliar with mining to invest capital. On this subject the Colorado Springs *Gazette*, already quoted, says with admirable candor:

"The Colorado Springs mining agency is receiving frequent inquiries in regard to the discoveries of minerals in this vicinity. The most of these come from parties desiring to invest in them, some of whom will erect works for the reduction of the ores if the mines will justify them in doing so. While we believe there is no longer a doubt as to our having large veins of paying and even rich ores of various kinds, and that there could be no risk in the erection of works for their reduction, we cannot say to those who are thinking of putting up works for their reduction, 'come on,' until both veins and ore have been proven and their value tested by actual working. As men and capital are standing ready to aid in making the mines productive and remunerative, no time should be lost in thoroughly testing both veins and ore."

The cost of such works would range from $20,000 to $100,000, according to their size. Colorado Springs can now be reached by rail by two routes, one *via* the Kansas Pacific road to Denver, and thence South seventy-six miles, over the Denver and Rio Grande road; the other *via* the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe road to Pueblo, and thence north, forty-two miles, over the D. & R. G. The latter is the shorter route by about forty miles. J. C.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

March is going out in a most rampant way.

If this weather continues much longer it will destroy the picnic crop.

The early crops of vegetables and fruits in South Carolina and Georgia have been destroyed by frost.

Old and hale. The New York Chamber of Commerce is about celebrating its one hundred and eighth birthday.

One pretty good indication of the improvement of business throughout the country is the increase of railroad travel.

"Bishop Haven's mother cooked a turkey on her eighty-eighth birthday," says a paragraph. That must have been a tough old bird.

These are the days in which to quote Canon Kingsley, and say bravely:

"'Tis the hard gray weather
Breeds hard Saxon men."

Possibly that armistice in Turkey may prove the prelude to a peace. Austria is deeply interested in securing quiet on her borders.

Salt is so cheap in Michigan that the manufacturers think it has lost its savor, and they are boosting the price of the condiment.

Democratic subscription lists for Pendleton's monument are now in order. The Indianapolis *Journal* has already prepared his epitaph.

A New Jersey rat was found the other day with a nest made of $100 worth of fractional currency. Is it a hard money, or soft paper argument?

The Colorado Legislature has passed an act to levy a tax on debts owing by residents to non-residents of the Territory. There's money in it.

A steel ingot, which will weigh eight tons, will be one of the wonders from the Troy Bessemer steel works to be exhibited at the Centennial Exposition.

The season for the singing of birds has come, and they are at it with cold feet. Their songs are short, and the robins with their toes in the snow are hoarse.

It is now rumored that the ultimate result of the attitude of Drs. Budington and Storrs' churches with regard to Beecher will be their secession from Congregationalism.

A retch-ed fiasco. The Bessemer steamer, which was to have done away with sea sickness forever, was offered for sale at auction, recently, but there were no buyers.

The impassable state of the Western country roads, in consequence of the late storms, cut off grain receipts at the Chicago elevators last week twenty-five per cent.

Something in a name. The famous Emma mine was named for Miss Emma Chiselm, a Chicago heiress, daughter of Robert B. Chiselm, the original owner of the mine.

The hog cholera is raging in Illinois. Since last fall not less than 15,000 hogs which died of the disease, have been made into grease by the steaming process in Springfield alone.

The cablegram companies are again at their dollargram games in putting up charges for sending an oceanogram, marinogram, submaregram, acqagram, subseagram, or wirogram to Europe.

A company of wealthy Americans and Canadians has been formed for the purpose of buying out the whole Indian reserve on Grand river, and settling the Indians now living there in Muskoka.

The recent decision of the United States Supreme Court in relation to the emigrant head tax is likely to be the means of making Jersey City a port of entry, a right that ought long ago to have been conceded to it.

There was a wonderful mirage out in Iowa a few days ago. A town thirty miles distant, was plainly visible, being hung up in the clouds for the inspection of the public. It isn't stated what sort of whisky is used out there.

Everything is Centennial, red-white-and-blue, or star spangled banner. "Maria," screams Flora McFlimsey, "hand me down that Centennial pink silk of mine, that with the revolutionary bias cut on the John Quincy Adams' ruffle."

The accounts of the Vienna Exhibition have just been published. The total expenditures amounted to 19,123,270 florins, and the receipts to 4,255,349 florins, the entire loss, therefore, being 14,866,812 florins, or about $7,500,000, which the State has to make good.

General Schenck's testimony has plainly established the fact that the English Emma mine shareholders, who now charge fraud, are not the original purchasers, but speculators who bought their shares at a nominal price after the alleged failure of the mine.

PERSONAL.

Hallam Tennyson, a son of the poet, has appeared successfully in England as a lecturer upon Shakespeare.

Mrs. Tupper, the Iowa forger, has gone to Minnesota; she recently sold her farm for $8,000, on which were mortgages for $2,100, which she has taken up and canceled.

While in this country Dom Pedro, Emperor of Brazil, will pass under the name of Mr. Alcantara, and the Empress will be Mrs. Alcantara. They will travel as a private gentleman and lady.

Winslow and his English lawyers seem to be making good use of the thousands of dollars reported to have been sent him on the same steamship that carried out the demand for his extradition.

Mrs. Mary Fields, for many years a resident of Western Pennsylvania, but recently of Chicago, and a well known newspaper writer, has received an appointment in the United States Treasury Department at Washington at $1,200 clerkship. The appointment is well deserved.

Blair, who was kidnapped in Nebraska and run off to England, some months ago, on what appears to have been a trumped-up charge of felonious fraud, has been released by the British Government, and is on his way back, breathing vengeance against the Chicago detectives who were concerned in the job.

In the suit brought by an Italian stonecutter against Mead, the sculptor, judgment has been finally given by the Florentine Court of Appeals in favor of Mead. The other man, it will be remembered, claimed that he, not Mead, was the actual author of the design for the Lincoln monument at Springfield.

The following anecdote of Rev. Doctor Lord, who is now delivering his popular lectures in New York city, will interest those who have not seen it, if, indeed, it has before been printed. Thirty years ago the Doctor, while sauntering in the neighborhood of Eton, in England, in an attire denoting contentment of mind rather than the burden of riches, was espied by a band of rollicking boys, who "came down upon him" hand in hand, figured him, and decided that before he could proceed he must, as a forfeit, either sing a song, tell a story or make a speech. Entering into the spirit of the joke, he chose to make a speech. He selected as his topic "The Antiquities of Rome," and from the head of a barrel spoke for forty five minutes, to the astonishment and delight of his youthful hearers. On closing he was conducted to the school in state, where, discovering himself, he was induced to deliver a course of lectures.

BLAIRSVILLE, PA.

Moving Day and its Attendant Gossip—Decline in Rents—Political—List of Candidates—New Secret Society Organized—Important Question Debated.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

BLAIRSVILLE, PA., March 29, 1876.

Already persons have commenced moving; in almost every corner may be seen piles of household furniture set out and ready to be conveyed to the new quarters. That man who is saved this trouble is indeed a lucky man, and yet there are many instances when a man and his family would be among the unfortunates were he obliged to remain. 'Tis an excellent opportunity for the criticising to obtain pabulum for their gossiping tongues. The cleanliness of the housewife is to a certain degree observable on the furniture, especially that part used in the kitchen. One person remarks how bright is that woman's tinware; observe the tubs and buckets, how nicely they are scoured. These are indeed indices of cleanliness. But here comes another *mirabile visu!* The washboiler looks as though it was made out of sheet iron instead of tin. The tubs and buckets are filthy with dirt and grease; the conclusion is obvious, and the poor woman receives a rough handling from the lookers on. In our town, there will be considerable shifting about. Landlords, who heretofore have been rather independent, have been compelled to yield to lower rents, and the tenants are more independent than heretofore. Tenants, not houses, are in demand, and rents have declined considerably. Only a short time ago we overheard a landlord declaring that rents *must come down*, for poor people could not possibly stand it, and yet he had the effrontery to ask at least one-third more rent than his building was worth, and then declare it was cheap, but we knew the man, and that with him consistency was *no* jewel.

In this county the political campaign may be said to have commenced. We will have to select a Congressman, State Senator and two representatives to the State Legislature. Of the first named there is not much talk yet. It is said, however, that Mr. Jenks, the present incumbent, will be a candidate on the Democratic ticket. On the Republican side, not much is said. We have heard of very few names, but among the most prominent seems to be General White, though the General has informed us formally that he has not yet decided positively whether he will be a candidate. For State Senator we have heard of Dr. Thomas St. Clair, Colonel Dan S. Porter, George W. Hood, Esq., Hon. J. K. Thomson, ex-Representative Reamy, *et al.*, all Republicans, but as yet none of these gentlemen have announced themselves as candidates. We are, however, certain there will be plenty of candidates for the position. For the State Legislature several names have been announced, and others will be on the bulletin shortly. We hear of James P. Leach, A. H. Fulton, Joseph Moorehead, A. W. Kimmel, John G. Long and John Hill. There will no doubt be others, for this number, if they really come out as candidates, would be too small from which to select two persons; the variety is not sufficient. They are, however, all very good men. One thing we are certain of, and that is, the contest will be a sharp one, and every inch of the ground will be contested. We only hope the best men will be the successful candidates.

During this week a lodge of the A. O. U. W. was organized in our town, making now eight secret organizations in active operation here, viz., the Masons, Odd Fellows, Good Templars, Knights of Honor, American Mechanics, Encampment of Odd Fellows, Workmen and Red Men, and another order is to be instituted shortly.

On Thursday night last the literary society among our colored folks met in the A. M. E. Church. The question for discussion was, "Which is the most useful, the horse or the cow?" Messrs. Jackson and Harris argued in favor of the horse, and Johnston and Brown thought the cow had the advantage. The admission fee was five cents, which was appropriated to the church treasury, and the house was completely crowded with white folks to hear the set-to. About $10 were realized. It is said it was well worth the money. The next debate will take place two weeks hence. B.

AN INFERNAL MACHINE.

Attempt to Assassinate Sheriff McCartney, of Carlisle.

(From the Harrisburg Telegraph, 29th.)

At an early hour last evening, a terrible explosion took place at the residence of ex-Sheriff McCartney, of Carlisle. A subsequent examination of the premises revealed the fact that explosive materials had been placed inside the vestibule, and the explosion knocked out a portion of the wall, shattered the first and second floors, broke all the windows and destroyed a large quantity of furniture. Fragments of glass, cans, carried a distance of more than a hundred yards. A gentleman who was in a dwelling two squares distant, informs us that the building was shaken considerably, as well as all others between the two points, and in other directions. Fortunately, no persons were injured. The inmates of Mr. McCartney's dwelling were in an upper story, and escaped the death which would certainly have overtaken them if they had been below.

Carlisle has villains who should be hung to the lamp posts as soon as caught. It allowed to escape such a fate they will not get the dues they so richly deserve.

Explicit. An Iowa coroner's jury recently set on the body of a man who snaked his gun over the fence with the usual result. The jury, after due deliberation, decided that "the deceased came to his death by the *accidental* discharge of a gun, the gun catching on the fence while he was crossing, *and was not felonious.*

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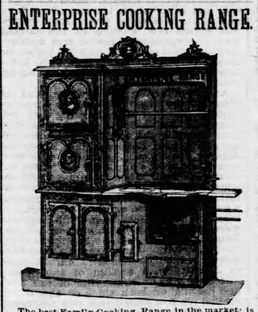

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LEGAL.

Notice in Equity.
William G. Fargo and William G. Moorhead vs. The Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railway Company.
In the Court of Common Pleas of Crawford county. No. 5, August Term, 1874. In Equity.
Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned, heretofore duly appointed Receiver, &c., in the above entitled action, did, on the 24 day of March, 1876, file in the office of the Prothonotary of said county of Meadville, in said county, his final account as such Receiver, and that on the 9th day of March, 1876, W. D. Scott, Esq., was, by the order and decree of said Court, duly appointed Master to audit, settle and report upon said account, and distribute the funds in the hands of the undersigned as such Receiver.
And notice is also hereby given that on the 13th day of April, 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M. of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, the undersigned will move the said Court for an order and decree directing him to deliver the property that came to his hands by virtue of the appointment aforesaid, to the Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Buffalo Railway Company, the purchaser thereof, that he distribute the funds now in the hands of the Receiver to the parties found to be entitled thereto, and that he be thereupon discharged from the duties of the trust.
DAVID McCAB Receiv.
M. CROSBY, Solicitor.
March 11, 1876.

Notice in Equity.
William G. Fargo and William G. Moorhead vs. The Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railway Company.
In the Court of Common Pleas of

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, March 30, 1876.

The business of the day among the banks was steady. There continues to be some inquiry for loans to pass the April settlements, but this is not sufficient to produce any effect upon the general condition of the loan market, which is in an easy and strong condition. Prime paper is in demand, and some of the banks are willing to make concessions in order to get adequate and safe employment for their funds. We have nothing of importance to note in local stock circles. Exchange to the East continues in fair supply, going at par in settlements between banks.

—The record of the imports and exports at all ports of the United States up to the close of February show a remarkable falling off in imports, while the balance of trade in favor of this country is considerably increased. The total imports of merchandise last month amounted to $37,756,497, compared with $50,352,228 for the same month of last year. The imports for February and January, this year, were $79,736,000; while for the same period of 1875 they amounted to $85,105,000; showing a decrease in the first two months of the current year of $5,322,000. The export trade is considerably increased however. The value of the February exports of home produce, stated in mixed currency, was $56,766,828, against $47,694,304 in 1875, an increase of fully $9,000,000. The exports of specie for the month are about $1,000,000 below those of last year. For the months of January and February combined, the exports of home produce, stated in currency value, amounted to $113,300,000, compared with $99,200,000 in 1875; showing an increase of $14,100,000. For the eight months of the fiscal year, the statistics show an increase in exports of domestic produce of $19,700,000, while the total imports are decreased $34,647,345. The total imports of foreign merchandise were $308,139,996, while the total exports of produce and merchandise were $361,818,493. The imports and exports of the first eight months of the two fiscal years, expressed entirely in gold values, compare as follows:

	1875-6.	1874-5.
Imports	$329,297,138	$344,944,483
Exports	391,849,656	402,944,920
Excess of exports	$71,551,918	$17,999,537

Thus a balance of the imports and exports, specie in both cases included, shows that, for the period from July 1, 1875, to March 1, 1876, the exports exceeded the imports by $71,511,918 in gold value; while, for the same period of the fiscal year preceding the excess of imports was $47,999,537. These figures show a remarkable increase in the balance of trade, in favor of this country. They indicate a great increase in the use of foreign goods, while the demand for our own products abroad has been well sustained. If this condition of our foreign commerce can be kept up the country will rapidly progress in wealth and prosperity. It would appear from the state of affairs shown by the figures, that the Government might have found the past few months a favorable opportunity for the accumulation of gold as a balance for future resumption, had it not diverted its means to the purchase of silver.

—The following statement of the world's actual annual production of gold and silver is published by the Paris *Journal des Economistes*. If correct, it shows a different state of affairs than has been generally supposed to be the case, concerning the relative supply of the two metals, and suggests a question as to whether the movement in Europe for the demonetization of silver is well founded. The statement is as follows since 1852:

	Gold, millions.	Silver, millions.	Total, gold and silver, millions.
1852	$182½	$40½	$223
1853	155	40½	195½
1854	127	40½	167½
1855	135	40½	175½
1856	147½	40½	188
1857	133	40½	173½
1858	124½	40½	165
1859	124½	40½	165
1860	119	40½	159½
1861	1.1	42½	156½
1862	103½	45	153½
1863	97	49	146
1864	113	51½	164½
1865	92	47½	139
1866	121	56½	177½
1867	116	54	170½
1868	130	53	183½
1869	131	51½	182½
1870	116	47½	177½
1871	116½	61	177½
1872	101½	65	166½
1873	103½	70	173½
1874	91½	71½	162
1875	92½	62	154½

—The following minor items of financial news were reported in New York yesterday:

Messrs. Fisk & Hatch will pay the April coupons of the bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Company (San Joaquin Valley branch) first mortgage bonds.

A dispatch from Chicago says: "The pooling roads are in perfect accord and no warfare is pending or contemplated. Railway officials assert that the meeting to-day is simply for the adjustment of the usual spring rates."

The Canada Southern Railway earned during the third week in March $41,253 35, against $21,244 73 for the same mileage during the corresponding period last year. Increase, $20,008 62.

The transfer books of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway, for the annual election to be held at Cleveland May 3, will be closed on Saturday next at 3 P. M. and be reopened May 4.

—The following is the quarterly statements of the State banks of the city of New York, on the 18th day of March, 1876:

LIABILITIES.

	Dec. 18, '75.	Mar. 18, '76.
Capital	$15,822,700	$15,227,900
Net profits	5,677,200	5,233,200
Circulation	32,300	32,300
Due banks	5,242,200	4,895,500
Due depositors	31,092,000	31,010,600
Unpaid dividends	96,200	105,200
Totals	$57,383,300	$56,505,600

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$42,388,700	$40,833,600
Other stock, bonds and mortgages	1,209,600	2,432,300
Due from banks	3,639,000	3,348,300
Real estate	1,643,700	1,648,800
Furniture and fixtures	18,900	18,900
Cash items and bank notes	62,500	62,200
Specie	1,320,000	1,678,400
Legal tenders	6,105,600	6,720,600
Overdrafts	22,100	22,600
Totals	$57,383,300	$56,505,600

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	122¾	122¾	....	....	....	....
5-20's, 1865	118⅜	118⅜	....	....	....	....
5-20's, 1865, new	118⅜	118⅜	....	....	....	....
5-20's, 1867, registered	119	119	....	....	....	....
5-20's, 1867	121	121⅛	....	....	....	....
5-20's, 1868	122⅜	122⅜	....	....	....	....
10-40's	117⅝	117⅝	....	....	....	....
10-40's, coupons	117⅝	117⅝	....	....	....	....
Currency 6's	128½	128½	....	....	....	....
New 5 per cents	113	113⅛	....	....	....	....
Western Union Tel	68	68	67⅞	67¾	67¾	67⅝
Quicksilver	17¾	....	....	....	....	....
Pacific Mail	30⅛	30	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
Panama	130	....	....	130	....	....
Adams Express	90	....	....	90	....	....
Wells-Fargo Express	87	....	....	86¾	....	....
American Express	79½	....	....	79½	....	....
United States Expr's	81	....	....	81	....	....
New York Central	114	114	114	114	114	113⅞
Erie	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
Michigan Central	91⅜	90⅞	....	90⅞	90⅞	90⅝
Michigan Southern	60⅝	60⅜	60⅜	60⅜	60⅜	59⅞
Illinois Central	99	98	....	98	....	....
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	98	98	....	98	....	....
Chicago & Northwest	42	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞
Do. preferred	65	....	....	65	....	65
Rock Island	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
St. Paul common	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾
Do. preferred	68	67	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾
Wabash common	4	4	4¾	....	4¾	4¾
Fort Wayne	102½	....	....	....	....	....
Ohio & Mississippi	19½	....	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
Union Pacific	....	....	63½	63	63	63
Harlem	140¾	....	....	....	....	....
Hannibal & St. Joe	17	....	....	17	17	16¾
Atlantic & Pac. pref.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Iron Mountain	21	....	....	21	....	....
C., C. & I. C.	4	....	....	4	4¼	4¼
Missouri Pacific	....	....	....	....	....	9¾
South Carolinas, April	37	....	....	....	....	....
South Carolinas, July	37	....	....	....	....	....
Missouri 6's	104	....	....	....	....	....

—The following is the report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central	....	....	58¾
Reading	....	....	49¾
United Co's of N J	137	137½	4000
Oil Creek	....	....	18¾
Lehigh Valley	....	....	62
Allegheny Valley	101	....	....
Central Transportation	48¾	48¾	4
P., C. & St. L. m. b	83½	84	....

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 113¾.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, March 30.—Money 3@4 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5@6 per cent. Customs receipts $283,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $99,000. Clearings $29,000,000. Sterling quiet at 487@490. Specie shipments $352,000.

GOLD.

Gold advanced from 113⅞ to 114, and closed at 113¾. Carrying rates 1@5 per cent. Loans also made flat.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds steady. Railroad bonds dull and a fraction lower. State securities quiet. Stocks opened firm, with improvement in Lake Shore and Western Union, but after call the market became dull and prices declined ⅜ to 1½ per cent., with greatest fall in Pacific Mail. Granger stocks were very weak. Early in the afternoon there was firmer feeling and prices advanced ½@⅞. Toward the close a selling movement was developed in Lake Shore and other leading stocks, causing a general depression. Lake Shore selling down to 56⅝. Market closed active, weak and unsettled. Transactions aggregated 165,000 shares, with principal dealings as follows: Pacific Mail 11,000, Western Union 16,000, Northwestern 6,000, St. Paul 12,000, Erie 41,000, Lake Shore 65,000 and Missouri Pacific 9,000. The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.

W. U. Telegraph	67¾	Toledo & Wabash	3½
Pacific Mail	29⅞	Do. preferred	9¾
Adams Express	107½	Ft. Wayne	102½
Wells-Fargo Ex	86¾	Terre Haute	5
American Ex	80	Do. preferred	17
U. S. Express	69¾	Chicago & Alton	104
New York Central	114⅝	Do. preferred	119¼
Erie	19⅝	Ol'o & Mississippi	19⅝
Do. preferred	38	Indiana Central	4¾
Harlem	140½	Burling'n & Quincy	115
Do. preferred	134	Hannibal & St. Joe	16¾
Mich. Central	93½	Del. & Lack	119
Lake Shore	59⅝	Atlantic & P. Tel	18¾
Illinois Central	98	Central Pac. bonds	103
Cleve. & Pitts	90	Union Pac. bonds	103
Northwestern	62	Do. 2nd grants	93¾
N. J. Central	107	Mariposa	8
Rock Island	110½	Do. preferred	31¾
St. Paul	41¾	Panama	134
Do. preferred	68¾	Missouri Pacific	19¾

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	122¾	New 5's	113⅞
5-20's, 1865	118⅜	10-40's, registered	117¾
5-20's, 1865, new	118⅜	10-40's, coupons	118
5-20's, 1867	121⅛	Currency 6's	128½
5-20's, 1868	122¾		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	42¾	Virginia, new	36
Tennessee, new	38	Missouri 6's	104
Virginia, old	35¼		

LONDON, March 30, 5 P. M.—The rate of discount in open market for three months' bills is 3 per cent, being 3 per cent. below the Bank of England rate. The bullion in the Bank of England increased £390,000 the past week. The proportion of bank reserve to liability 45¾ per cent. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank on balance to-day is £356,000. At the Stock Exchange the foreign securities opened steadier, but soon became demoralized. One failure in the foreign market has been reported in the house and others are expected. Egyptian and Turkish securities are fluctuating rapidly with the prices of the former from two to four per cent. lower than yesterday's closing, and the latter one to two per cent. lower. One rumor in connection with the movement in Egyptian securities is that heavy sales have been received from Alexandria in consequence of information which has reached Egypt that the position of the Disraeli Ministry is seriously undermined by the management of the Cave affair, and the peremptory refusing through Parliament the Royal Title bill, which it is claimed will be exceedingly unpopular with the British people. Consols for money, 94 3-16. United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, 105⅝; do 1867, 108½; do new 5's, 106; new Railroad securities—New York Central 104; Erie 17⅞; preferred 37¾.

LIVERPOOL, March 30—4 P. M.—The Stock Exchange closed steady for home securities on large influx of gold in the bank and indications of further inflows. Foreign securities have been in a most unsettled state all day and the closing prices, although in several cases show the lowest point, are still very uncertain. Egyptians were lowest in largely dealt in stocks to-day, after recovering to 54⅝, they fell to 50⅝ and closed at 54, worse than at the close yesterday. The Entre Rios loan fell to-day 3 and Santa Fe loan 30 per cent.

PARIS, March 30—Specie in the Bank of France increased 10,982,000 francs the past week. Rentes 66 francs 12½ centimes.

FRANKFORT, March 30.—United States bonds—New 5's 103¾.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 30.—The Porte has decided to postpone payment of semi-annual coupons of six per cent. loans, due in April, until July.

NEW ORLEANS, March 30.—Gold 114¾. Sight ½ per cent. premium. Sterling—Bank, 555.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, March 30, 1876.

A moderate business was done by wholesale and commission houses to-day at generally steady rates. The only change of importance to be noted was a further advance in corn, which was very scarce and was quoted at 60c. Other departments of trade were steady and unchanged.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce, since our last, are as follows:

Flour, bbls	585	Apples, bbls	20
Corn, bus	978	Cheese, lbs	29
Barley, bus	4,150	Butter, pkgs	62
Rye, bus	400	Potatoes, bus	1,875
Oats, bus	1,100	Hay, bales	330

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

Breadstuffs and Produce.

APPLES—The jobbing demand was moderately active to-day, and values were steady at former quotations, with unimportant receipts. Values are strong at $5 00@5 25 per barrel for choice; prime $4 25@5 75 ₱ barrel; mixed lots range from $3 00@4 00 ₱ barrel.

BUTTER—Renewed strength was given to the demand for butter to-day, by the continued cold weather, and while the supply was liberal, the market held steady. We quote the best qualities of gilt-edged family at 38@40c ₱ lb; prime to choice 32@36c; common to fair rules at 15@30c.

CHEESE—Trade was only moderately steady and was in rather limited volume at former prices. We quote jobbing prices as follows: New York Goshen 14½@15c; prime Ohio factory 13½@14c per lb.

DRIED FRUITS—The demand is light and wholly of a jobbing character. We quote common to choice apples at 3@4c; sliced, 10@11c. Peaches—Halves 11@12c; peeled 19@21c. Blackberries 12@13c. Huckleberries 13@14c. Raspberries 30@33c. Cherries, pitted, 25@28c; unpitted 8@9c per ₱.

EGGS—The supply continues ample and the market is steady. We quote at 14@15c per dozen for strictly fresh.

FEATHERS—The jobbing trade was quite active at steady prices. The rates current are as follows for the wholesale trade of our local dealers: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 75 ₱ bbl; No. 1 amber do $7 50; No. 1 red wheat flour $6 75@7 00; in sacks 25c off ₱ bbl. The jobbing brands of the leading dealers for standard brands of flour are steady, as follows: Choice brands of winter wheat flour $7 00@7 25; white wheat $7 50@7 75; Wisconsin is quoted at $6 50@7 25; Minnesota $6 50@6 75; fancy St. Louis $8 25@8 50; choice patents $8 50@9 00; red winter wheat flour in sacks at $6 00@6 25; Graham flour $6 50@6 75; self-raising flour, in 5 pound sacks, $2 25 ₱ dozen packages; cornmeal 80c ₱ bushel; oatmeal $6 25 ₱ bbl; kegs $3 00. Rye flour $5 00@5 25 ₱ bbl. Buckwheat flour 11½@12c ₱ lb for wholesale and jobbing business.

GRAIN—Trade was quiet and limited in volume. The market was without any special feature, except another advance in corn under a continued scant supply. Wheat was steady, with a moderate milling demand for choice grades. The Board of Michigan white at $1 40@1 45; Pennsylvania and Ohio red winter at $1 30@1 31; amber at $1 36@1 38. Northwestern red at $1 28@1 30; low grades are dull and neglected at $1 16@1 22; rejected do 96@$1 10. Corn is very quiet and feeling prevails in spring wheat. No. 1 rulings at $1 27@1 30. Corn was again advanced under the influence of continued scarcity. We quote shelled at 59@60c for yellow; 58@59c for mixed; 57@58c for white; prime new ear 54@56c for yellow. Oats were somewhat firmer, being relatively lower than corn. We quote mixed western at 38@39c and Ohio at 39@40c; white do at 41@42c; Western white 42@44c. Barley in moderate inquiry with a stronger feeling. Canada is held at $1 10@1 20 ₱ bushel; choice spring at $1 09@1 10; common to good Canada, $1 00@1 05; two and easy at 75@90c ₱ bushel. Jobbing sales were made at the usual advance.

POTATOES—The feeling in potatoes is slightly improved, but trade is still cheifly confined to small lots. Jobbing demand from stores. We quote round lots at 33@35c for peachblows; 30@32c for Peerless and Early Rose. Sales were made from stores at 38@42c ₱ bushel for prime peach-blows. Sweet potatoes were jobbing in a small way at $3 50 ₱ bushel.

SEEDS—The feeling was firm with a light supply. We quote clover seed at $6 00@6 25 in a jobbing way, and $5 00@5 15 in round lots; timothy seed is easy at $2 65@2 75 ₱ bushel; flaxseed $1 45 in round lots; $1 50@1 60 in a small way; onion sets were dull and in slight demand at $2 25@2 50 ₱ bushel.

VINEGAR—Market well supplied. We quote country stock 15@20c ₱ gallon; best city make, No. 2, 21c ₱ gallon.

Provisions.

The jobbing business in staple hog products continues active, with prices firm, but quotably unchanged.

BACON—There was a steady feeling at quotations which are as follows: Shoulders 10½@10¾c ₱ pound; short rib sides 13@13¼c; clear sides 14c.

CUT AND CURED MEATS—Hams were steady and in fair demand at 14¾c ₱ lb for extra sugar cured. Breakfast bacon rules steady and we quote sugar cured at 15c. Sugar cured shoulders were firm being quotable at 10½@11c. Dried beef, sugar cured, rules at 15c. Beef tongues, ₱ dozen, are quoted at $6 50.

LARD—The market is strong with a marked upward tendency. We quote prime leaf lard in tierces at 14½@14¾ ₱ lb; in half-barrels 14¾@15c; in buckets 15¾@15¾c ₱ lb; refined lard in tierces 14¾@15c ₱ lb; in half-barrels 15¾@15¾c ₱ lb; in buckets 15¾@16c. We note a revision of the prices of lard in packages which we give as follows: In 3-lb caddies 17¾c ₱ lb; in 5-lb caddies 17¾c ₱ lb; in 3-5 pails 17¾c ₱ lb; in 5-lb pails 17¾c ₱ lb; in 6-lb pails 17¾c ₱ lb.

LARD OIL—There is a steady demand at firm prices. We quote extra winter-strained at $1 10 ₱ gallon; No. 1 at 95c ₱ gallon; No. 2 at 75c; miners' oil, extra, 65@67c; No. 1 61@63c.

HAM SAUSAGE—Continues steady at 9¾@10c ₱ lb.

MESS PORK—The market is strong, the ruling prices being $24 00@24 50 ₱ barrel for prime mess.

TALLOW—We quote chandlers, city rendered, 9¾@10c ₱ lb; country do 8½@8¾c ₱ lb.

COUNTRY BACON—There is a moderate demand for city-cured meats at steady rates. We quote hams at 13½@13¾ ₱ lb; shoulders 9@10c; sides 12@13c; lard 11@12½c.

The Cincinnati *Price-Current's* report of hog packing, a brief abstract of which was given in our telegraphic columns yesterday morning, contains the following figures, in addition to those previously given. "The following shows the total number of hogs packed in the West for twelve months, ending March 1, embracing both summer and winter season, for two years:

Drugs and Chemicals.

DRUGS—The jobbing trade in drugs has continued steady since our last report, with few alterations of importance to note. The following revised list of quotations is furnished by Harris & Ewing, wholesale druggists, Liberty street:

Acid.			
Acetic	12 @	18	
Citric	1 00 @	1 10	
Oxalic	17 @	20	
Sulphuric	3½@	4	
Tartaric	50 @	60	
Alcohol, gal	2 18 @	2 35	
Aloes			
Cape	16 @	20	
Socco	40 @	50	
Am Carb	20 @	22	
Aqua	10 @	12	
Annotta	50 @	60	
Arbers.			
Soda	4 @	5	
Pot Carb	85 @	95	
Bay rum, gal	2 75 @	4 00	
Bark			
Casela	32 @	35	
Cinch red	1 20 @	1 30	
" pale	1 20 @	1 30	
" com	20 @	40	
Black Lead.			
American	4 @	6	
East Ind	8 @	10	
German	5 @	8	
Blue mass	60 @	70	
Blue vitr	11 @	12	
Borax refd	14 @	17	
Brim roll	4 @	5¼	
" Florsul	5 @	6	
Calomel	80 @	90	
" English	2 @	2 25	
Camp ref	30 @	34	
Canthar's	1 75 @	1 85	
Cham Germ	30 @	35	
" Roman	3 @	36	
Chlorof	1 00 @	1 10	
Cloves	50 @	55	
Cochineal	75 @	80	
Conlye, cas	4 00 @	7 75	
Copperas, ₱	2 @	3	
Cream Tar	46 @	48	
Cubebs	15 @	20	
Dudbear	25 @	35	
Emery Emb	10 @	12	
Et Nitspts	30 @	35	
" Sulph	70 @	75	
Ext Log	12 @	14	
" Lib Calab	32 @	45	
" Italian	30 @	35	
" Sicily	25 @	25	
Fustic, ₱	3 @	4	
Galls Aleph	20 @	25	
Gum.			
Arabic stock	20 @	30	
" Sifted sts	40 @	50	
Myrrh	45 @	60	
Shellac	55 @	70	
Tragacanth	50 @	90	
" Flake	90 @	1 00	
Hoffm's Anod	1 @	1 20	
Indigo Madr	1 00 @	1 20	
Iodine sr'd	4 10 @	4 25	
Iodine resb	4 00 @	4 25	
Jalap pwd	40 @	45	
Jamaica ginger	18 @	35	
Lac Dye	30 @	35	
Lac Spts	30 @	35	
Lead, acet	14 @	15	
Licorice, Sic	25 @	30	
Madder	14 @	15	
Magn'sia, ₱	80 @	1 00	
Carb	35 @	40	
Manna, S'rt	60 @	70	
Morph sul oz	4 30 @	4 50	
Nut Vo'l, lb	1 35 @	1 45	
Oil.			
Anise	2 90 @	3 70	
Bergamot	3 00 @	3 50	
Castor	15 @	17	
Cinnam	2 00 @	2 20	
Cloves	90 @	1 00	
Cod liv, gal	2 00 @	2 75	
Lemon	2 @	4 75	
Linseed, raw	60 @	65	
Linseed, b'd	65 @	70	
Neats F, gal	90 @	1 05	
Olive, gal	1 75 @	2 00	
" qr'ts, doz	2 25 @	6 00	
" pints, doz	1 25 @	3 50	
Organ	50 @	80	
Pepperm	3 00 @	3 30	
Rosemary	1 00 @	1 50	
Sassafras	90 @	1 00	
Sperm, gal	2 20 @	2 50	
Tanners, gal	90 @	1 00	
Whale, gal	80 @	92	
Wint'g'n	2 50 @	3 00	
Opium	7 50 @	8 00	
Paris, blu	57 @	4 00	
Potas.			
Bichrom	22 @	24	
Chlorate	25 @	28	
Iodide	2 75 @	3 00	
Nitrate	12 @	15	
Quin sulp	2 20 @	2 40	
Prussiate	30 @	35	
Root.			
Gentian	8 @	12	
Ginger	15 @	17	
" Jamaica	@	22	
Ipec pwd	1 @	1 80	
Jalap pwd	@	35	
Rhubarb	75 @	1 25	
Rhub & L	1 00 @	1 50	
Sars Hon, ₱	1 @	1 10	
Senega	1 00 @	1 20	
Valer Engl	30 @	40	
" Germ	25 @	28	
Sal Ammon	16 @	18	
" Epsom	3 @	5	
" Soda	3½@	3¾	
Seed.			
Canary	5 @	6	
Hemp	7½@	8¾	
Cardamin, ₱	2 00 @	2 50	
Mustard	20 @	22	
Senna Al, ₱	25 @	30	
" E In, ₱	22 @	24	
Soda.			
Bi Carb, ₱	5 @	6	
Soap Cast	11 @	14	
" Cast wh	12 @	16	
Sugar L'ds	25 @	28	
Sulphur	3 @	4	
Varnish.			
Copal, gal	1 25 @	2 00	
Japan	75 @	1 00	
Damar, gal	1 00 @	1 50	
Vel Rose	2 50 @	3 00	

NATRONA CHEMICALS—Trade continues fairly active at unchanged values. The following are the card rates of the Pennsylvania Manufacturing Company to the wholesale trade:

Saleratus—50 cases assorted	Case $ 00
Less quantity	Case 5 00
Greenville Ivy, (50 cases)	Case 4 75
Potash—50 cases (delivered in Phila.)	Case 6 00
Less quantity	Case 6 25
Bi carb soda—50 kegs	₱ lb 4½@4¾c
Less quantity	₱ lb 4¾@5c
Sal soda—kegs	₱ lb 1½@2c
Less quantity	₱ lb 2@2½c
Sal soda—25 bbls	₱ lb 1½@2c
Less quantity	₱ lb 2@2½c
Caustic soda—30 drums	₱ lb 6¼@6½c
Less quantity	₱ lb 6½@7c
Copperas—20 bbls	₱ cwt $1 50
Less quantity	₱ cwt $1 75
Persona alum—10 bbls	₱ lb 3¼@3½c
Less quantity	₱ lb 3½@4c
Sulphuric acid	₱ lb 2½@3c
Muriatic acid	₱ lb 2½@3c
Nitric acid	₱ lb 8½@9c
Chloride calcium	₱ lb 2½@3c

Pure alumina ₱ lb @10 c
Lump alum ₱ lb 3½@3¾c
Terms, cash in 30 days.

WHITE LEAD, PAINTS, &c.—The manufacturers of white lead have again advanced the price 5c., from other respects the price list is unchanged. We quote:

	Per Pound.
Strictly pure white lead in oil, in 25, 50, 100, 200, 300 and 500 ₱ kegs	10½c
Strictly pure white lead in oil, in 12½ ₱ kegs	11 c
Strictly pure white lead in oil, in 25 ₱ tin pails, 100 ₱ cases	11¼c
Strictly pure white lead in oil, in 12½ ₱ tin pails, 100 ₱ cases	12 c
Orange mineral	@14½c
Pure red lead	@11 c
Painters' red lead	@10 c
Litharge	9½@10 c
Selected zinc, ground in oil	@10 c
Vielle Montagne Co.'s French tinc	@16 c
Blue paint, ground in oil	9 @11 c
Putty	3½@4 c

ASHES—The market was not very active. The current rates are: Soda ash, common, 3@3½c; refined do 3½@4c; nitrie 4c; pearl 7½c; potash 7c; manganese 6½c; arsenic 5@5½c; flour spar 2@2½c per ₱.

General Merchandise.

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWINES—The market is steady. We quote alcohol at $2 15@2 25 ₱ gallon. Highwines are quiet at $1 13@1 15 ₱ gallon.

BAGS AND BAGGING—There is a sluggish demand at steady prices. We quote: Extra gunny bags 23c; do second-hand 22c; Union bags 24c; American A's 30c; Philadelphia A's 28c; California grain bags 9c; English do 12c; Penn Mill 3 bushel 42c; do 2½ bushel 36c; do Shoulder Mchy 2 bushel do 28c.

BAKING POWDER—Quoted as follows: 1 pound cans $1 50 ₱ dozen; ½ ₱ cans $3 00; 1 ₱ cans $5 50; 5 ₱ cans $25 00; 25 ounces 90c ₱ ₱. Market steady and demand good.

BROOMS—The demand is somewhat improved and trade is tolerable active. The following are the current rates of local manufacturers:

Patent screw ferule carpet	$ 4 25
No. 4 carpet	4 00
No. 3 carpet	3 50
No. 6 hurl, 4-string, first quality	3 50
No. 5 hurl, 3-string, first quality	3 25
No. 4 hurl, 3-string, first quality	3 00
No. 3 hurl, 2-string, first quality	2 25
No. 5 stock braid, 3-string	3 00
No. 4 stock braid, 3-string	2 75
No. 5 varnished handles, hurl	2 75
No. 4 varnished handles, hurl	2 50
No. 2 common	2 00
No. 3 shakers	3 00
Toy brooms	1 25@1 50
Toy whisk brooms	1 25@1 75

BROOM CORN—The inquiry is for small lots only at former prices. We quote choice hurl 10½@11c; No. 1 hurl 8½@9c; choice old brush that will work up 8@9c; choice medium 7c; fair to good medium 6@6½c; inside and low grades 5c; inferior 5@5½c; long green old crooked 6c; red tipped crooked 4½@5c.

CEMENT—Trade is rather limited at former rates. Jobbing quotations are as follows: Louisville hydraulic cement $2 00@2 25 ₱ bbl; Phœnix hydraulic cement $1 75@2 00 ₱ bbl; Rosendale cement $3 00@3 50; Youghiogheny $1 75@2 25; Portland cement $6 50@7 00; White lime—Sandusky $1 60@1 75 ₱ bbl; Cleveland $1 65@1 75; Gibsonburg $1 60@1 75; Piermont $1 65@1 75; Eastern white lime $1 40@1 50; per bbl. Calcined plaster—French $3 00@3 25 ₱ bbl; Eastern brands $3 50@3 75 ₱ bbl; Michigan $3 50@3 75; Western brands $3 00@3 25.

CORDAGE AND TWINE—The demand was moderate. Prices are as follows:

Manilla Rope.

	Per pound.
¼ inch diameter and upward	14½c
⅜ inch diameter and upward	13½c
½ and 5-16 inch diameter	12½c
⅝ and 5-16 inch diameter	12½c
Hay, spoke and leather twine	16½c

New Zealand Rope.

¼ inch diameter and upward	11½c
⅜ inch diameter	11½c
½ and 5-16 inch diameter	12½c
Hay twine	11½c
Tarred lath twine	11½c

HIDES AND LEATHER—There is a weak feeling in hides, and values have declined materially since our last report. Leather is rather quiet but steady. Quotations are as follows:

Hides.

Green salted cows	6½@7
Green salted steers, light	7½@8
Green salted steers, heavy	9 @9½
Green salted calf	9 @11
Green butcher cows	5½
Green butcher steers, light	6
Green butcher steers, heavy	7
Green butcher calf	10

Leather

Oak sole, country	@	30@ 31
Oak sole, city	@	38@ 40
Red sole, B. A. heav and mid	@	29@ 31
Red sole, Orinoco	@	28@ 30
Red sole, good dgd	@	24@ 27
Oak, rough	@	24@ 28
Harness, city oak	@	35@ 38
Harness, country	@	32@ 35
Harness, No. 2 and common	@	28@ 32
Fair skirting	@	40@ 43
Fair bridle, ₱ doz	@	$84 00@95 00
Best leather calf	@	40@ 44
Finished calf	@	90@$1 25
Finished upper, ₱ foot	@	18@ 22
Finished kips	@	80@ 90

LUMBER—Trade has not fairly opened yet as far as lumber at first hands is concerned, but the business from yards is rather sluggish and limited. We quote as follows:

Unplaned Lumber.

Clear, ₱ M	$18 00
Second common	25 00
Third common	15 00
Sheeting	15 00
Hemlock joists and scantling	15 00

Planed Lumber.

Clear	$45 00
Flooring boards	27 00
Partition boards	25 00
Sheeting on both sides	27 00
Shelving on one side	23 00
Moulded

CITY MATTERS.

FOR eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 25, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., March 30, 1876.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	Dir.	WIND. Force.	Weath.
7 A. M..	29 74	27	80	W.	Fresh.	Lsnow
2 P. M..	29 70	31	76	W.	Brisk.	Lsnow
9 P. M..	29 91	31	89	W.	Fresh.	Lsnow

Mean barometer.. 29.79 Highest thermom....34
Mean thermom... 30.00 Lowest thermom.....25
Rainfall.....,02

Removal.

Our Office and Sales Rooms will be removed from 140 Wood street, on or about April 1st, to No. 37 Wylie avenue.

WHEELER & WILSON MFG. CO.

Dr. Hunter

Devotes special attention to diseases of the throat, lungs and ears. Office, No. 178 Fourth avenue, above Grant street. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. MWF

Nearly Cut His Foot Off.

Samuel Ewing, a carpenter employed at the Allegheny Valley Railroad shops, located in Lawrenceville, was working with an adze, when he made a mis-stroke, and the keen-edged implement struck on the right ankle, cutting through bone and leader, leaving the foot hanging to the leg by a small portion of skin. Medical aid was produced, after which he was removed to his home, No. 75 Poplar street, Allegheny. The cut has been sewed up, but it is feared that he is crippled for life.

Stocks at Auction.

Friday evening, 31st inst., at 7½ o'clock, at Thos. F. Stewart's sales room, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street.

85 shares Exchange National Bank.
20 shares M. and M. National Bank.
30 shares Citizens' National Bank.
30 shares Marine National Bank.
20 shares M. and M. Insurance Company.
25 shares Allegheny National Bank.
13 shares First National Bank.
32 shares Pittsburgh Gas Company.
20 shares Shoe and Leather Bank.
20 shares Iron City Insurance Company.
15 shares Smithfield National Bank.
20 shares Monongahela Inclined Plane.
55 shares Lawrence Railroad.
10 shares Artisans' Bank.

THOMAS F. STEWART, Auctioneer.

New Business Firm.

The numerous friends of Mr. Edward F. McElroy will be pleased to learn that he has formed a partnership with Mr. Chas. S. Head, under the firm name of Head & McElroy, for the purpose of conducting the produce commission business at 249 Liberty street. Mr. McElroy has been long and favorably known in banking circles, having been for several years connected with the Second National Bank of this city, recently cashier of the Penn Avenue Trust Company. His always unvarnished courtesy and unswerving integrity have won him the respect of all with whom his duties have brought him in contact. Inasmuch as the new firm will have sufficient resources for the safe conduct of their business, and will prosecute it with carefulness and energy, we have no hesitation in predicting for it a successful career.

Letter from Thomas MacConnell, Jr.

The following letter was handed by C. W. Robb, Esq., to the Chairman of the Investigating Committee, on Tuesday last, to be read in open session, but for some reason it was not made public.

Hon. Thomas Mellon and C. W. Robb, Esqs.:

GENTLEMEN—I see by announcement in the papers that the Legislative Investigation Committee is to re-assemble to-morrow morning. Although never *regularly* subpœnaed by the committee, some of its members have expressed a wish that I should be examined by said Committee. I am now confined to my room with an attack of remittent fever, and do not know when I will be able to go into the city, but shall be pleased to receive the committee, or a sub-committee therefrom, at my residence, and undergo any examination desired. Very respectfully yours,

THOS. MACCONNELL, JR.

PITTSBURGH, March 27, 1876.

Treatment of Horses.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

We noticed in your paper of the 25th an excellent article on the treatment of horses, and the effects on animals that are confined in damp, wet stables. We are frequently notified of animals being confined in dark, damp places, and have recently found some that were standing in mud, with no place to lay down except in mud and filth; consequently their feet, legs and whole system suffer in a cruel manner. Parties who thus treat their animals, and those who continue to use excessive tight check and bearing reins should be prosecuted. No animal can throw his weight and muscle into his collar to a heavy draft, as he is often needed to do, that is reined up tight. Carriage horses suffer greatly by tight reins, often producing blindness from internal injuries. No intelligent, humane man will permit his animal to be thus treated, and we respectfully invite their attention to the subject.

ZADOK STREET,
Superintendent of Humane Society.

Much Litigation

Before Alderman Edgar, of Allegheny, yesterday, J. E. Chesterworth charged W. E. Cameron with carrying concealed deadly weapons. The defendant alleged that he is agent of a Smithfield street hardware firm and that he was merely carrying the pistol as a sample. Bail was entered for a hearing on Saturday. The same prosecutor made information before the same magistrate, charging Mary French with the larceny of a lounge. The defendant entered bail in $500 for court. Mr. W. E. Cameron entered suit before Alderman Smith, against Messrs. Chesterworth & Kidd, proprietors of the "Globe" saloon in the Diamond, for selling liquor to minors. The defendants were held in $500 bail for trial. An information of some kind was also made by Mr. Cameron against the late Constable Hays. The prosecutor alleged that he had a judgment to the amount of $54 against the saloon for furniture purchased, and had issued on it, and was about to sell, when Hays entered a tap bill for $77, or $20 more than the amount of the tax, as the complainant avers, to beat him out of the proceeds of his judgment. Hays had gone bail for the saloon keeper, and in the presence of witnesses averred that he was worth $5,000 in real estate, which it is now alleged is all moonshine. Hays, as an offset, brings suit before Alderman Burke, of Pittsburgh, charging Cameron with surety of the peace and felonious assault, and bail for trial at court was given.

Gross Injustice

It is learned that United States Attorney Reed has received orders from the Treasury Department to proceed against certain parties in this city for alleged violations of the Revenue laws. The parties to be prosecuted are wholesale druggists, grocers and others, engaged in the manufacture of certain articles, and their offense consisted in failing to affix proprietary stamps to the articles. These parties were prosecuted by the late H. B. Swoope, Esq., while holding the office of District Attorney, and it appearing that they violated the law through ignorance or carelessness, and not with intent to defraud the government, Mr. Swoope was authorized by Washington to compromise on payment of amounts named. The defendants in these cases paid the money and considered their cases settled. Such, however, appears to have been a error.

The moneys so paid on the compromise were given under advice of counsel of the defendants to the District Attorney, and it was supposed that he had forwarded the same to Washington, but it now appears that the sums collected by Mr. Swoope were never paid over by him to the department. An examination into the law reveals the fact that the United States District Attorney is not authorized to receive any moneys in such cases, the sums being required to be paid to the Clerk of the court or Collector of the district. As the United States District Attorney gives no bond, the estate of the late Mr. Swoope, if it were in a solvent condition, could not be proceeded against by the Government, which does not recognize his act of collection, though it might be responsible to the parties who paid the money, but it does not appear that the estate is in a condition to pay.

The hardship of this case consists of the fact that the parties who paid a Government officer all that the Government demanded are required to pay again simply because they did not know that the Government's agent who had prosecuted them and arranged the matter of compromise was not authorized to receive the amount claimed. It is said that the amount which were paid to Mr. Swoope will aggregate $20,000.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

John Douglass, bankrupt, city. Order made for a meeting of creditors on the 17th prox.

Samuel Milliken, bankrupt, Hollidaysburg. Petition for discharge presented and usual order made.

Wm. B. Hamilton vs. Red Bank Mining Company, of Clarion county. Injunction granted against J. W. Barber and his attorney.

A. H. Bowers, bankrupt, Erie county. Order made directing assignee not to make sale of certain real estate, claimed as exempt by bankrupt.

In re A. Reed, bankrupt, Allegheny. Meeting of creditors ordered for the 15th prox.

First National Bank of Athens vs. Elizabeth Wells, Bradford county. Order for jury trial revoked.

Milligan & Hershberg, bankrupts, city. Composition confirmed.

Sheers & Richel, bankrupts, Allegheny county. Petition for discharge presented and usual order made.

McKnight, Duncan & Co., bankrupts, this city. Petition presented for the sale of real estate, discharged of liens. Objection to the same by James Richey, guardian. Sale granted on assignee to show cause why they should not give security.

Hiram Smith, bankrupt, Green county. Argument had on bill for injunction against Abner Thorp.

John Stevenson, of Mercer county, and John F. Hindman, of Butler, filed petitions in bankruptcy.

Common Pleas No 1—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

In the case of Joseph Bole vs. Alonzo Bardorf *et al.*, a verdict for defendants and costs.

Caroline Ohligher vs. Luther Lodge No. 3, American Protestant Association. Verdict for defendants.

A. J. Montgomery *et al.* vs. John Grayson *et al.*; verdict for defendants.

Oliver Adams vs. Jackson Black; verdict of six and a-fourth cents damages and costs.

Mary J. Hoyt vs. Alfred Hoyt; decree for divorce. William McKelvey was appointed a Commissioner to take evidence.

Mrs. P. Duff *et al.* vs. John A. Finney; verdict for plaintiff by consent of counsel.

James I. Bennett vs. John Grazier; verdict for plaintiff for $2,544 dc.

In Common Pleas No. 2 Judges White and Ewing are engaged with the argument list.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Kirkpatrick.

George Carrick, indicted for assault and battery, plead *nolo contendere*.

John McNally, charged with larceny, found not guilty.

Rino Van Ryan, charged with the larceny of a dog. Verdict of not guilty.

Patrick Dugan, charged with felonious assault and battery on a fellow miner at or near Noblestown, plead guilty, and was sentenced to pay the costs and spend a year in the Workhouse.

In the case of Richard Crane, charged with rape, the jury had not returned a verdict up to the time of adjournment.

The Finest Cigars
the market at 5 for 25 cents. "The Aroma"
S. C. M.

THE INVESTIGATION

TESTIMONY OF F. SLATAPER, ESQ.,

ABOUT THE ORIGINAL PLANS.

Defense of the Lowry Engines.

Some Strong Testimony on the Subject.

More About the Pipe Crookedness

The House Committee held another session yesterday. Mr. Robb appeared for the taxpayers, Mr. Smith for Mr. Wm. Smith and Mr. Bruce for Mr. Lowry.

THE ORIGINAL COMMISSION.

Felician Slataper sworn—Am a civil engineer; have been so for twenty-five years; am now with the Pennsylvania Company, operating the Western lines; was one of the original commission appointed to suggest a plan for the new water works for Pittsburgh; our report gives the results. After correspondence the Commissioners selected Messrs. Chesbrough and Lane to take charge of the surveys; we went over all the grounds with those engineers, and after they had made a report the commission accepted it and recommended its adoption by Councils. I Witness gave a detailed statement of the plan proposed, which it is not necessary to reproduce at this time.] Our estimate of the Allegheny river plan was $2,294,478; I consulted with Mr. Lane very frequently in regard to the pricesthought the estimates would cover the entire cost; the land was not included in the estimate; in case the conduit was not constructed the aggregate cost would be reduced to $2,220,000; I cannot state exactly what the result of the present plan will be; we contemplated that Brilliant Hill would supply the principal manufactories and the thickly settled portions of the city; Hiland reservoir was to supply the middle district, and Herron Hill the highest portions; Herron Hill is 195 feet above Hiland avenue.

Mr. Robb—Would it have been cheaper to pump to Brilliant Hill to supply the main portion of the city, or to pump it all to the high point, as at present determined.

Mr. Slataper, in answering the question, stated that the Commission found a suitable location for reservoirs on Chadwick Hill, but it was five feet higher than Hiland avenue. It was because of the cost of pumping the water to that high point that the location was not selected. In further answers, he said Mr. Chesbrough told him it was unfortunate Brilliant Hill reservoir was abandoned, and that it would cost from $100,000 to $120,000 a year to pump the unnecessary distance; any person acquainted with hydraulics knew that there would be an increased pressure on the pipes in consequence of the higher elevation.

To Mr. Robb—Our estimate included all the main service pipe for distributing the water; it included the thirty-six inch water pipe from Negley's run to Twentieth street; also the forcing mains to all the reservoirs; also the pipes through the lower part of the city, along the Monongahela river to Four Mile Run; it included, in short, the principal distributing mains throughout the city; I am sure there is nothing but the land, the work could have been done for the price estimated, if the money had been judiciously expended; the work could have been completed in two years; it should have been completed before homes were built on it.

Mr. Miner—Taking in view the amount of money already expended, what, in your opinion, should the city do? Should the work be completed, or should operations be suspended?

Mr. Slataper—I would not do much until I was satisfied that the work already done is for the best interests of the city; I have some doubt whether the work already done will be efficient; as a citizen and as an engineer I would advise that the best experts be employed to examine the work already done, and report upon it. Like a sick man I would advise the employment of the most skilful experts, and would not spend a dollar or make the stroke of a hammer until an examination can be made; I think the city is very sick and needs prompt attention; my opinion is that the works will not be efficient.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bruce—Know that they have been running water from Bedford avenue reservoir into Brilliant reservoir; cannot state the exact price of iron at the time; Mr. Lane made his estimate; we consulted with practical business men and took their advice when the contract was awarded the price of iron was very high; as a prudent business man, I would not have made such an extensive contract at that time; the thirty-six inch pipe were estimated to cost $2,000 a mile; the Commission did not recommend any specific kind of engine; they recommended great care in making the selection of the pumping machinery; the Hiland reservoir is constructed according to the original plan; it was constructed to supply one-fifth of the 13,000,000 gallons consumed daily by the city; the plan provided that the reservoir supplying the smallest section of the city should have the largest capacity; Mr. Lane referred in his report to a contingency when the city could be supplied from the Hiland reservoir; he did not suggest any danger of damage to the pipes through the flow of water from the higher elevation. If the new reservoir had not been constructed the people of the East Liberty valley would have to be supplied from Bedford avenue, which is higher than Hiland avenue. That portion of the East Liberty plateau is 250 feet; Col. Milnor W. Roberts, in a preliminary report, gave the height at 425 feet, but he stated that the mistake was made by an assistant; don't know that the highest point in the city is 20,000; don't know that the lower parts of the city and East Liberty are now supplied from the Bedford avenue reservoir; only know that taxes are very high.

THE LOWRY ENGINES.

Richard Nuttall sworn—Am an engine builder by occupation; am forty-six years of age; the only complete Lowry engine I ever saw was in the Allegheny Water Works; it was running at the time; my brother had charge at the time; I went up to see what the matter was; my brother told me he had been relieved by Superintendent Richmond for electing to run the engine by him; the engine was working remarkably well, as well as any pumping engine I ever saw; I liked the principle of the workings of the engine; it struck the water easy, and there was no jar whatever; as an expert I was called upon to examine the Allegheny Water Works some thirteen years since; I reported that the engines could be fixed up and made to last for thirteen years; James Hemphill, of Melrose, Hemphill & Co., and Joseph French, Superintendent of the Pittsburgh Water Works, were on the committee with me; French told me that I could put in a minority report, that I was wild; thought they were preparing plans for engines to replace those of engines. My report was approved by another committee, and the old engines are now at the Allegheny Water Works.

To Mr. Robb—I have my own idea as to why the engine is stopped now; I think it is because the committee is in session. [Laughter.] They told me they stopped to paint her, but I think they don't want to run her.

To Mr. Carson—I have run that engine up to nearly ten revolutions.

Jacob Westman sworn—Was employed under Mr. Nuttall; the Lowry engine worked very well; we could run her with between three and four hundred bushels of coal; the old engines required between seven and eight hundred bushels; the Lowry engine is almost equal in her packing.

THE SOUTH SIDE ENGINES.

John Ango sworn—Was engineer of the South Side water works for nine years; there are four engines in all; one of these is the Lowry principle; she was built by Jones & Laughlins; two are vertical and two horizontal. The engines were built made by Mr. Lowry. The duty of the Lowry engine I estimated at 70,000,000, but Mr. Lane, after allowing for the friction of the rising main, gave the duty as 57,000,000.

MORE SWORN TESTIMONY.

Edward Armstrong sworn—Am a manufacturer of steam engines, in Allegheny city; know the Lowry engines in this city, and on the South side; I think the Lowry engine principle is the forcing mains to all the reservoirs; also the pipes through the lower part of the city, along the Monongahela river to Four Mile Run; it included, in short, the principal distributing mains throughout the city; I am sure the same thing but the land. the work could have been done for the price estimated, if the money had been judiciously expended; the work could have been completed in two years; it should have been completed before homes were built on it.

Mr. Miner—Taking in view the amount of money already expended, what, in your opinion, should the city do? Should the work be completed, or should operations be suspended?

Mr. Slataper—I would not do much until I was satisfied that the work already done is for the best interests of the city; I have some doubt whether the work already done will be efficient; as a citizen and as an engineer I would advise that the best experts be employed to examine the work already done, and report upon it. Like a sick man I would advise the employment of the most skilful experts, and would not spend a dollar or make the stroke of a hammer until an examination can be made; I think the city is very sick and needs prompt attention; my opinion is that the works will not be efficient.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bruce—Know that they have been running water from Bedford avenue reservoir into Brilliant reservoir; cannot state the exact price of iron at the time; Mr. Lane made his estimate; we consulted with practical business men and took their advice when the contract was awarded the price of iron was very high; as a prudent business man, I would not have made such an extensive contract at that time; the thirty-six inch pipe were estimated to cost $2,000 a mile; the Commission did not recommend any specific kind of engine; they recommended great care in making the selection of the pumping machinery; the Hiland reservoir is constructed according to the original plan; it was constructed to supply one-fifth of the 13,000,000 gallons consumed daily by the city; the plan provided that the reservoir supplying the smallest section of the city should have the largest capacity; Mr. Lane referred in his report to a contingency when the city could be supplied from the Hiland reservoir; he did not suggest any danger of damage to the pipes through the flow of water from the higher elevation. If the new reservoir had not been constructed the people of the East Liberty valley would have to be supplied from Bedford avenue, which is higher than Hiland avenue. That portion of the East Liberty plateau is 250 feet; Col. Milnor W. Roberts, in a preliminary report, gave the height at 425 feet, but he stated that the mistake was made by an assistant; don't know that the highest point in the city is 20,000; don't know that the lower parts of the city and East Liberty are now supplied from the Bedford avenue reservoir; only know that taxes are very high.

THE LOWRY ENGINES.

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To Mr. Robb—Saw the Lowry engine at work. It stopped shortly after I went to the works; I asked the reason, and my brother pointed to a signal on the hill; he said the engine was pumping too much water, and that the signal was to stop; don't know the duty of the engine; know that it was working nicely; when the engine was first started it seemed to stop a little on the center, but after three or four revolutions it moved off smoothly; have built a number of engines like the principle of the Lowry engine very well.

ANOTHER PRACTICAL ENGINEER.

Mr. James Chesbrough—Am a citizen and a tax payer, and anengine builder by occupation; have been principally engaged in steamboat work; Mr. Lowry and his engine; built the first one madeon the plan; it was in operation at the Bedford works; think the Lowry engine will do double the duty of a Cornish engine of the same size; think it capable of doing that; saw the Bedford avenue engine does its duty well so far as I have seen; have timed it and it showed twelve revolutions; Mr. Lowry explained the engine to make ten revolutions per minute; the engines have been stated up to twenty-one or twenty-two revolutions per minute; that would be equal to forty revolutions a minute for a Cornish engine; don't think such a speed safe for any engine.

Mr. Bruce—Is there anything in the Lowry engine in opposition to well defined mechanical laws?

Mr. Reese—No, sir. It has a peculiar or novel feature that I consider the best of any engine; by the shape of the quadrant it commences its work gradually; as the load on the engine increases, the necessary power is gradually applied. This is peculiar to the Lowry engine principle; I have compared it with the best original steam fire engine patented by Mr. Lowry; have also compared it with engines that are constructed on the principles invented by Mr. Lowry; don't know that the patent was stolen from eastern manufacturers, but have often heard so.

To Mr. Robb—The efficiency of an engine is determined by the duty; the duty of the same rule applies to all engines; the Bedford avenue Lowry engine is doing more than was stated to me; 3,600,000 gallons in twenty-four hours; don't remember the duty of the engine; have seen the Allegheny engine at work; the engine of the Bedford avenue; know it broke down; think the break was occasioned by a defect in the pillar block of the fly wheel; don't know whether the Allegheny engine is in operation now or not; not been there for a year; was called to examine the engine by Allegheny Councils after the break, and then to report upon its capacity as a safe for any engine.

Cross-examined—She was making about five revolutions per minute.

A twenty-minute recess until 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

REBUTTING SMITH'S TESTIMONY.

Mr. Robb recalled Mr. Markle, who had previously been examined in regard to the Smith pipe contract.

Attorney Smith—I would like to know what the witness is called to rebut; the witness was examined in detail, and it it is merely intended to have him repeat his testimony I shall protest.

Mr. Robb—We intend to rebut the testimony of William Smith and his son, William H. Smith.

Attorney Smith—The whole matter has been testified to by the witness. The witness is simply called upon to reiterate his former statements. If this is allowed there will be no end to the evidence, as we claim the right to call the Smiths again.

Mr. Robb claimed that the original contract was in the name of Mr. Wm. Smith. W. H. Smith testified subsequently that he was a partner to the contract. This was the first knowledge that the public had that William was a partner.

Attorney Smith objected to the testimony. but the Chairman ruled the evidence admissable.

Mr. Markle then testified as follows: Wm. H. Smith told me to pass the pipe; that they were short in weight, and he told me to increase the weights so that they would come up to the specifications of the contract; he said the pipes were under weight; saw him mark up the pipes himself; I also marked some of them up myself under his directions; this marking up was done several times; there was nothing but gas coal tar used in the bath; never saw any linseed oil used in the bath; the coal tar was bought at the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Gas Works, and some was purchased at Wellsville. Saw some of the pipes turned over to the city that were not tested; one morning saw Henry Nichol marking up the weights of the pipes; I went over and rubbed out the weights I had marked on them when I weighed them. The castings were all marked above weight; know that some of the branch pipe, which H. H. Smith said belonged to the city, were broken up by order of Wm. H. Smith, and were re-cast into Water Commission pipe.

Cross-examined by Mr. Smith—Did not say I was a party to a fraud against a city; am employed on the Citizen's Passenger Railway; never said I knocked down four dollars per pay on that road; know that false weights were returned to the city; the main effort on the part of the Smiths was to "close up the eye" of the inspector; the Inspector got his $2 50 per day and didn't seem to care; he came and copied the weights from my book; I never gave Inspector any false weights except by direction of Wm. H. Smith.

Mr. Attorney Smith pressed the question whether witness had assisted in the fraud against the city; but witness would only reply: I gave the weights by direction of William H. Smith.

Witness resumed—I told Roly H. Smith in the rotunda, when he came to me to appeal against him; he said he didn't care a d—n, as they had all their money except $2,500.

Mr. Attorney Smith—Didn't Roly Smith tell you that you should tell the truth?

Witness—No, sir, he didn't; I told him I would tell the whole truth if I went on the stand, and I have, so help me God!

Mr. Attorney Smith—That includes the fact that you got drunk with Wm. H. Smith?

Witness—That's outside pressure, and has nothing to do with the case.

Mr. George Cupples was recalled and testified that the large pipes were up to the standard in test and weight, but that many of the smaller ones were not. He had not been asked, he said, as to these smaller pipes, when first examined. They were passed to the city, many of them, without having been either weighed or tested.

John B. Aston sworn—This witness had been called the previous day, but declined to be sworn. His testimony amounted to nothing, but it was given in a most indecorous way, and kept the committee and the audience roaring for half an hour.

MR. LOWRY'S DEFENSE RESUMED.

J. Nuttall sworn—Was employed in the Allegheny water-works, in 1875. The Lowry engine was running when I took charge; found her in very bad condition; she had never been put together right; the valves had not been placed right; I worked on her six weeks; when the engine was placed in good order, she did not need the "churn" at all, which Mr. Richmond had put on; she afterwards worked very well. With the old engines I could not keep the water supply up; with the Lowry engine I can fill the basin in ten hours. The engine is stopped now, but it is not the fault of the engine. I can make her run without the least trouble. She is very sate at seven revolutions, and that is ample to keep up the water supply. The coal used is called nut, but it is nothing but a poor quality of slack. I went there after the engine first broke. One of the hands told me that the pillar block was cracked, and this caused the first break down. The man who told me this was in Hartupee's employ. I have a boy twelve years old who can handle the engine easily. When I left every thing was working up to ten.

Cross-examined—The engine has been idle for over two weeks, but there is nothing the matter with her. They will not have her idle in June or July, when they need plenty of water. I can supply Allegheny river in ten hours with the Lowry engine. I take the old engines steady running day and night. The Lowry engine was not fitted up properly. As to stopping on the center, I will bet $500 I can run her for ten days, four hours, and never touch her, and she will not stop on the center. If she stops on the center it is the fault of the engineer, and not of the engine. I left the works because I knew Mr. Richmond was going to abandon the railroad company never took any action, and afterward refused to hold correspondence on the subject.

PETITIONS TO CONGRESS.

Mr. Holdship offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That petitions be prepared asking the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America to pass a law to regulate commerce and prohibit discriminations by common carriers and combinations by railroads and other corporations, and that said petitions be largely circulated for signatures throughout the State, and forwarded to representatives at Washington.

A letter was read from oil refiner Margetta, Ohio, stating that oil could be shipped from that place to Philadelphia, via Pittsburg and Baltimore, over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, for $1 60 per barrel. A comparison of rates showed the present rate from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia, showed that oil could be shipped from here over the Pennsylvania road, and thence over the Baltimore and Ohio to Philadelphia for 53 cents less than the present rates to that city over the Pennsylvania road.

Mr. Holdship offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That each member of this committee make an individual business effort, and application to the merchants and manufacturers, such facts as can be had bearing on freight discriminations, and report the same at the next meeting.

OIL STATISTICS WANTED.

Mr. J. B. McCleary offered the following, which was also adopted:

WHEREAS, The oil interest is prostrated on account of discrimination of freights by the Pennsylvania and Ohio and Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Companies, and a large amount of capital as well as a large number of workmen are idle:

Resolved, That a committee of three oil men be appointed to present at the next meeting a statement of capital and workmen in different localities that are idle on account of such discrimination.

The Chair appointed as such committee Messrs. J. B. McCleary, W. Walters, H. Holdship.

During an informal discussion of the subject one of the members called the attention of the committee to an editorial in last evening's *Telegraph* on freights discriminations, and said that the case was very fairly and correctly set forth in that article. Other members also spoke in the editorial concurring in that opinion.

In comparing the freight rates on oil and other commodities, between this city and Philadelphia, it was stated that the freight on the pipe line to Philadelphia of oil, and on lard oil it is less than one-half. Another item to be considered is that oil is loaded by the shipper and unloaded by the receiver, while all other freight is loaded and unloaded by the transportation company.

After some further discussion the Committee adjourned to meet again next Saturday at three o'clock, in order to submit a report for the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce on Monday.

A. M. E. CONFERENCE.

The Annual Session Opened Yesterday Morning—Appointment of Committees, &c.

The Pittsburgh annual conference of the African M. E. Church opened at nine o'clock yesterday morning in Brown chapel, corner of Boyle and Fremont streets, Allegheny, Bishop Payne of Xenia, Ohio, presiding. The first half hour was devoted to religious exercises conducted by Bishop Payne, Rev. Jones, of Uniontown, and Rev. Colman of Bellefonte. Rev. Cornelius Asbury, secretary on the occasion of the last annual conference was re-elected to that position and proceeded to call the names of delegates. About thirty-five responded, the number expected being about forty. The following committees were then announced:

On Finance—Revs. W. H. Brown, chairman, John G. Mitchell and A. J. Thompson.

On Orders and Admission—Revs. Cornelius Asbury, Prof. Mitchell, John Coleman, C. E. Herbert and L. S. Jones.

On Sunday Schools—Revs. G. W. A. J. Phillips, B. Wheeler, T. A. Thompson.

On Councils, Stations and Missions—All the presiding elders, with Rev. W. H. Brown as chairman.

On Education—Prof. J. Mitchell, W. H. Brown, C. Ashbury, C. E. Herbert, Theo. A. Thompson.

On Temperance—L. L. Jones, Benjamin Wheeler, T. F. Sampson.

Charges and Complaints—John Caliman, Thomas B. Caldwell, Jeremiah M. Morris.

On Religious Worship—W. H. Brown, J. G. Mitchell, Theo. A. Thompson.

The Secretary then proceeded to call for the reports of ministers as to the amount of mission money collected in their respective churches in the past year. This having been disposed of, the "dollar money" reports were called for. By "dollar money" is meant the amount collected for the support of Bishops, defrayal expenses of church publications, pay the editor, maintain widows and orphans of deceased Bishops and ministers, and for other purposes, charitable and otherwise. Each member of every church is expected to contribute one dollar per year to this fund; otherwise an investigation is had, and if the minister of such congregation as has not given anything that approaches a respectable proportion of the number of persons it contains, is found to have been derelict in urging an observance of this duty upon his people, he is suspended from the ministry. This is the church's new year's day in this direction. To induce contributions it authorized the treasurer of this special fund to offer to every person who contributes $1, a galaxy of the bishops. Some of the ministers who had already paid the money of their people to the Finance Committee suddenly bethought themselves that proably they would not get their pictures, not having sent the money to Treasurer himself. The first to speak of this was Mr. Hays, of the Monongahela City Church, who, when his name was called, asked to be excused from paying the money into the hands of the Finance Committee, as he was afraid if he did he would not get his pictures; he had rather send it on to the Treasurer himself. Others immediately rose and made the same request. The Bishop assured them that if they paid the "dollar money" to the Finance Committee it would be all the same—they would get their pictures, the treasurer only requiring them to send on the necessary vouchers that such money had been paid.

It was decided to meet during the session at nine o'clock A. M., and adjourn at 2 P. M.

DISCRIMINATIONS IN FREIGHT.

The Chamber of Commerce to Investigate the Subject—Meeting of the Railroad Committee—New Route to Philadelphia Proposed.

The Railroad and Transportation Committee of the Chamber of Commerce met yesterday morning to consider the question of freight discrimination. Jared M. Brush, Esq., was called to the chair.

After some formal discussion it was suggested that a respectful appeal be made to the railroads for an adjustment. To this the reply was made that on the 26th of January last the committee met and appointed a delegate to Philadelphia by special appointment, and in a most respectful manner laid before them a list of grievances and asked for relief thereby, and were told that no further action would be at once taken up and acted upon. Notwithstanding the promise the railroad company never took any action, and afterward refused to hold correspondence on the subject.

PETITIONS TO CONGRESS.

Mr. Holdship offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That petitions be prepared asking the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America to pass a law to regulate commerce and prohibit discriminations by common carriers and combinations by railroads and other corporations, and that said petitions be largely circulated for signatures throughout the State, and forwarded to representatives at Washington.

A letter was read from an oil refiner in Marietta, Ohio, stating that oil could be shipped from that place to Philadelphia, via Pittsburg and Baltimore, over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, for $1 60 per barrel. A comparison of rates showed the present rate from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia, showed that oil could be shipped from here over the Pennsylvania road, and thence over the Baltimore and Ohio to Philadelphia for 53 cents less than the present rates to that city over the Pennsylvania road.

Mr. Holdship offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That each member of this committee make an individual business effort, and application to the merchants and manufacturers, such facts as can be had bearing on freight discriminations, and report the same at the next meeting.

OIL STATISTICS WANTED.

Mr. J. B. McCleary offered the following, which was also adopted:

WHEREAS, The oil interest is prostrated on account of discrimination of freights by the Pennsylvania and Ohio and Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Companies, and a large amount of capital as well as a large number of workmen are idle:

Resolved, That a committee of three oil men be appointed to present at the next meeting a statement of capital and workmen in different localities that are idle on account of such discrimination.

The Chair appointed as such committee Messrs. J. B. McCleary, W. Walters, H. Holdship.

During an informal discussion of the subject one of the members called the attention of the committee to an editorial in last evening's *Telegraph* on freights discriminations, and said that the case was very fairly and correctly set forth in that article. Other members also spoke in the editorial concurring in that opinion.

In comparing the freight rates on oil and other commodities, between this city and Philadelphia, it was stated that the freight on the pipe line to Philadelphia of oil, and on lard oil it is less than one-half. Another item to be considered is that oil is loaded by the shipper and unloaded by the receiver, while all other freight is loaded and unloaded by the transportation company.

After some further discussion the Committee adjourned to meet again next Saturday at three o'clock, in order to submit a report for the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce on Monday.

FUNERAL OBSEQUIES.

Burial of the Dead Fireman—The Turnout of the Fire Department—Remarks of Rev. Mr. Frazier.

The funeral of Robert Miller, late foreman of Engine Company No. 3 of the Pittsburgh Fire Department, who was killed on the morning of the 29th inst. while in the discharge of his duty at the fire in the Fourth ward, took place yesterday afternoon and was largely attended by citizens and members of the department of which he was a respected member. The Board of Fire Commissioners attended in a body and were accompanied by Richard Hays, Esq., first President of the Board, and by Fire Marshal J. B. Livingston. Members of the Department, being representatives from all the fire companies, to the number of seventy-two, headed by acting Chief Engineer Samuel N. Evans and acting Assistant Chief Engineer Samuel McCutcheon, together with Chief Engineer John Hamill, who has not yet recovered from his illness, and quite a number of members of the old Volunteer Fire Department, attended.

The religious services at the residence of the family, in the Sixth ward, were conducted by Rev. S. E. Frazier, pastor of the Third United Presbyterian church. After reading an appropriate selection from the Scripture the reverend gentleman uttered a feeling prayer, after which he made an eloquent and touching address to the relatives, friends and comrades of the deceased. After referring to the solemn occasion of the large gathering, he said: In this sad affliction there is something peculiar and touching. Notwithstanding the grief-stricken wife—yet scarce a wife though left a widow—the aged sorrowing mother whom he cared for and sustained, there is that who comes to us and tells us to believe in God's mysterious providence. There comes the consolation: "I will be with you." Christ is the sole; therefore, while tears are falling, lay hold upon the Lord. Time seems strange should be of profit to the living. Of this young man who lays dead before us we can say: Faithful—faithful in life, faithful unto death. Few people appreciate the bravery shown daily here in our own city and in our behalf. In our Fire Department, perhaps the best of all departments in the country, we have here the proof that the men are true—brave to do their duty—and we who have our homes and children, cannot be too grateful or honor too much those who protect us night and day, even unto death. This young man, faithful to mother and wife, to duty called, did what duty required of him.

In closing the speaker urged all to a proper discharge of the duties of life, and to be always prepared to die.

After prayer the sorrowing relatives, friends and comrades of deceased were granted a last look at the bruised and disfigured features and then the coffin was borne to the hearse, the pall-bearers being the following firemen: Daniel Pender, of Engine Company No. 2, John Steel, Engine Company 4, David Warden, Engine Company 5, Nelson Wood, Engine Company 8, and Joseph Charlton, Hook and Ladder Company "C." As the casket was borne from the house the firemen who were drawn up in line uncovered and the Eighteenth Regiment band played a solemn dirge.

The procession then passed over the following route: Down Marion street to Fifth avenue, down Market street, thence to Wood street, and thence over the Allegheny Suspension bridge and up Federal street to North avenue, and thence to Allegheny cemetery. The line was headed by sixteen policemen under command of Lieutenant S. S. Magee and the following firemen, under charge of Chief Samuel Hellick as Drum Major. Then followed the members of Fire Department in full uniform and white gloves, under command of Capt. Samuel L. Fullwood, the Board of Fire Commissioners also on foot, and then the hearse and carriages. All along the route crowds of people lined the streets, and the expressions of sympathy for the loss by the sad accident and of admiration for the splendid bravery displayed by the dead fireman in their duty, were everywhere heard. At the west end of North avenue the firemen were halted and drawn up in line. The funeral procession then passed along to the front, the men uncovering, following which the funeral party passed on to the cemetery where the last sad rites were performed. The Commissioners and firemen returned to the city and the latter were dismissed to their respective companies.

Credit is due the sub-firemen, who cheerfully volunteered to fill vacancies in the respective companies during the time of the funeral.

FIRE AT OAKLAND.

Three Buildings Partly Burned—Loss About $3,000.

Between eleven and twelve o'clock last night a fire broke out in the Eldorado saloon, a frame building on Fifth avenue, opposite the Oakland car stables, Fourteenth ward, which, before it was checked, destroyed the building in which it originated, together with another frame house adjoining, occupied as a grocery by Robert Nelson. The flames were communicated to a two-story brick, with slate roof, owned and occupied as a saloon and residence by Joseph McIlhenny, which was badly damaged. The